Elementary Classics

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I AND II

W. WELCH M.A.
AND
C. G. DUFFIELD M.A.

.&M.Co.

EUTROPIUS.


1 Roman Mile.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Stadia.
1 English Mile.
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5280 Feet.
M. Vaticanus
M. Janiculus
Tiberis
CAMPUS MARTIUS
Walls of Aurelian
M. Pincius
Walls of S. Tullius
M. Quirinalis
M. Viminalis
M. Esquilinus
M. Capitolinus
M. Palatinus
Cloaca
Arx Janiculensis
M. Caelius
M. Aventinus
Via Appia
ROMA.

Elementary Classics

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I. AND II.

WITH NOTES, VOCABULARY, AND EXERCISES

BY

W. WELCH, M.A.

AND

C. G. DUFFIELD, M.A.

HEAD MASTER OF APPLEBY SCHOOL, LEICESTERSHIRE

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INTRODUCTION.

While quite agreeing in the use of dictionaries for upper forms, the Editors are of opinion that for small boys it causes great waste of time, and much mental confusion, without any corresponding advantage. As a rule boys cannot understand how a word can be used in more than one sense; they take the first meaning given in the dictionary, and if it is not the meaning required by the context, so much the worse for the sense. When boys come to such an age that they are able to realize the necessity of making a fit choice, the working of the dictionary is no doubt a valuable mental exercise.

Some seek to meet the objection to the use of dictionaries by having a vocabulary arranged alphabetically with selected meanings; but for beginners this plan has several drawbacks. In order to get all the benefit possible from a construing lesson, the

meaning of the Latin words should be known both in the context and also separately, and it is for this reason that many teachers make their boys write down the words when they have looked them out, and so form their own vocabulary. But young boys do not copy faithfully, and if the words have been learnt off from these home-made vocabularies, a large crop of errors will have been stored up. The winnowing process is not an easy one.

These considerations have decided the Editors to adopt the plan of arranging the vocabularies in the order of the text. The boys can here learn the vocabulary to a lesson after the construing has been made clear to them, and thus get to know the words both in the context and independently of it. If the master always gives part of the time to an examination in the back vocabularies, the knowledge of his pupils will increase rapidly.

Should it be found that the learning of so many words is apt to produce a confused rather than a clear knowledge, the master can make his boys mark the important words only to be learnt, the rest being considered in the context alone. In this way some of the root words of the language will become familiar, and the beginner's memory may escape the danger of the confusion which comes of trying to remember too many words at once.

As a rule no word is given more than once in the

vocabulary. If it has been forgotten, it must be sought for again, by means of the index, in the place where it first occurred: thus the principle of "connecting the known with the unknown" is insisted upon.

Marks of quantity have been placed over those syllables only where it is possible for a boy to make a mistake in pronunciation.

What may be considered by some to be a more valuable feature of the book are the exercises, which consist of five or six sentences made up of words occurring in the chapter with which the exercise runs parallel, or of words but lately used. The tendency always is to make the sentences too hard. Every teacher of any experience knows the value of closely connecting the translation and composition lesson, and is also painfully aware of the difficulty of making up the required sentences during the lesson. It is hoped, therefore, that this saving of time and labour on the part of the teacher will be duly appreciated. It is suggested that the translation of any chapter and the exercise on that chapter should be done on the same day, and, if possible, during the same lesson.

An English-Latin vocabulary has been purposely omitted. The average boy will prefer to look out a word in a vocabulary rather than exercise his thought; and even if he has to look back to the text for the

word, it will be another link forged between the translation and composition.

The notes, which, as a rule, boys make but little use of, will, it is hoped, be found to contain all that is necessary. They are not copious, and do not profess to take the place of the master's explanation.

EUTROPIUS.

EUTROPIUS has left behind his name only and an Epitome of Roman History in ten books. He appears to have lived during the reigns of the Emperors Constantine, Constantius, Julian, Jovian, and Valens, *i.e.* somewhere between A.D. 308 and 378. In the dedication of his work to the Emperor Valens, in whose reign it was written, he styles himself *vir clarissimus*, which probably denotes that he was of consular, senatorial, or equestrian rank, and *Magister memoriae*. The latter title makes him a sort of private secretary to Valens, and possibly to one or more of his predecessors. As such his especial duty was to convey the decisions of the Emperor to the individuals concerned. In A.D. 363 the Emperor Julian after making great preparations in Syria, invaded Persia with a large army, which won many victories, but was compelled at last to retreat. In one of these engagements the Emperor was killed. In this army Eutropius served, though in what capacity is not known. He briefly alludes to it in Bk. x. 16,

Julianus ... ingenti apparatu Parthis intulit bellum, cui expeditione ego quoque interfui. It is very probable that he was the Eutropius mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, a historian who wrote about twenty years later; if so, he was proconsul of Asia, was accused of sedition, and acquitted.

His work commences with the foundation of Rome by Romulus, and ends with the death of Jovian, A.D. 363. He is almost entirely free from the faults of other writers of his age. His style is simple, restrained, and easy: his Latin much better than that of most of his contemporaries: he appears to have used Livy, Dio Cassius, and Suetonius as his authorities: as a historian his judgment is cool and impartial, as a writer he is free from errors of bad taste.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.

3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or **completion**. Translate.

4. See if the **subject** is **enlarged** by any of the methods mentioned below; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the subject.

5. See if the **object is enlarged**; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the object.

6. Take the **extensions of the predicate**. Translate.

7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be **enlarged** by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The **object** or **completion** may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a **subject**.

The **object** may be enlarged in the same way as the **subject**.

The **predicate** may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

Rules of Agreement.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).

2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

Parsing.

1. *Verb.* Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.

2. *Noun.* Case, number, and gender, from ———, of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.

3. *Adjective.* Case, number, and gender, from ——— and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.

4. *Relative.* Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.

EUTROPI

BREVIARII AB URBE CONDITA

LIBRI I. ET II.

Domino
Valenti Gothico Maximo
Perpetuo Augusto
Eutropius V. C. Magister Memoriae.

Res Romanas ex voluntate mansuetudinis tuae ab urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, quae in negotiis vel bellicis vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi strictim, additis etiam his, quae in principum vita egregia extiterunt, ut tranquillitatis tuae possit mens divina laetari prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio secutam, quam cognosceret lectione.

EUTROPI

BREVIARII AB URBE CONDITA

LIBER PRIMUS.

Romulus. B.C. 753.

1. ROMANUM imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet, qui Reae Silviae, Vestalis Virginis, filius et, quantum putatus est, Martis cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, decem et octo annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, XI. Kal. Maias, Olympiadis sextae anno tertio, post Trojae excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

2. Condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, haec fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit, centum ex senioribus legit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum

ludorum vicinas urbi Romae nationes atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes. Haec omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum, orta subito tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni tricesimo septimo ad deos transisse creditus est et consecratus. Deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt, et his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

Numa Pompilius. B.C. 715.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine proeliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur, et annum descripsit in decem menses prius sine aliqua supputatione confusum, et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo et tertio imperii anno.

Tullus Hostilius. B.C. 674.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma duodecimo miliario sunt, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit, urbem ampliavit adjecto Caelio monte. Cum triginta et duos annos regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

Ancus Marcius. B.C. 640.

5. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit, Aventinum montem civitati adjecit

et Janiculum, apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma condidit. Vicesimo et quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

Tarquinius Priscus. B.C. 616.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit, circum Romae aedificavit, ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos et non parum agrorum sublatum iisdem urbis Romae territorio junxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas, Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

Servius Tullius. B.C. 578.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captiva tamen et ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit, montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capita octoginta tria milia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant. Occisus est scelere generi sui Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiae, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

Tarquinius Superbus. B.C. 534.

8. A. L. Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab urbe est, vicit, Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit,

cum Tuscis pacem fecit, et templum Jovi in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo miliario ab urbe Roma positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, et ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam eandemque pudicissimam, Collatini uxorem, stuprasset, eaque de injuria marito et patri et amicis questa fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter quam causam Brutus, parens et ipse Tarquini, populum concitavit et Tarquinio ademit imperium. **8.** Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit: veniensque ad urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est, cumque imperasset annos quattuor et viginti, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit. Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret.

The Republic. B.C. 509.

9. Hinc consules coepere, pro uno rege duo, hac causa creati, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coërceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quam annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos. Fuerunt igitur anno primo ab expulsis regibus consules L. Junius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. Sed

Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata est dignitas. Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, et loco ipsius factus est L. Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romae rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit. 10. In prima pugna Brutus consul et Arruns, Tarquini filius, invicem se occiderunt, Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum matronae Romanae, defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem, quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primum annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Collatinus propter nomen urbe cessisset, Brutus in proelio perisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenna, Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est.

Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsenna, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, praestaret auxilium, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe ab urbe

est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit.

Quarto anno post reges exactos cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et de his triumphatum est.

Quinto anno L. Valerius ille, Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis sumptum habuerit sepulturae. Quem matronae, sicuti Brutum, annum luxerunt.

First Dictator. B.C. 501.

12. Nono anno post reges exactos cum gener Tarquini ad injuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romae dignitas est creata, quae dictatura appellatur, major quam consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quicquam similius potest dici quam dictatura antiqua huic imperii potestati, quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet, maxime cum Augustus quoque Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus, et ante eum C. Caesar sub dictaturae nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romae primus fuit T. Larcius, magister equitum primus Sp. Cassius.

13. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos seditionem populus Romae fecit, tanquam a senatu atque consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi tribunos plebis, quasi proprios judices et defensores, creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse posset

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt, et victi acie etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

15 Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe C. Marcius, dux Romanus, qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos saepe vicit, usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus, removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

Coriolanus and the Volsci.

16. C. Fabio et L. Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post haec census in urbe habitus est, et inventa sunt civium capita centum et septemdecim milia trecenta et undeviginti.

War with Veii. B.C. 483.

17. Sequenti tamen anno cum in Algido monte ab

urbe duodecimo ferme miliario Romanus obsideretur exercitus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, dictator est factus qui agrum quattuor jugerum possidens manibus suis colebat. Is cum in opere et arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam praetextam accepit et caesis hostibus liberavit exercitum.

Cincinnatus summoned to take command.

18. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe condita imperium consulare cessavit, et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex his, Ap. Claudius, Virgini cujusdam, qui honestis jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algido militarat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a decemviro sustineret, et regressus ad milites movit tumultum. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

Decemvirs appointed. B.C. 451.

19. Anno trecentesimo et quinto decimo ab urbe condita Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium his praestabant Veientes et rex Veientium Tolumnius. Quae ambae civitates tam vicinae urbi sunt, ut Fidenae sexto, Vei octavo decimo miliario absint. Conjunxerunt se his et Volsci. Sed Mam. Aemilio dictatore et L. Quintio Cincinnato magistro equitum victi etiam regem perdiderunt. Fidenae captae et excisae.

20. A. Post viginti deinde annos Veientani rebel-

laverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie, mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens, cepit et Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam et expulsus civitate. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt et victos Romanos undecimo miliario a Roma apud flumen Alliam secuti etiam urbem occupaverunt. B. Neque defendi quicquam nisi Capitolium potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent et jam Romani fame laborarent, accepto auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt. Sed a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi sunt. Postea tamen etiam secutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia, quae ceperant, militaria signa revocaret. Ita tertio triumphans urbem ingressus est et appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.

Camillus Dictator. B.C. 405.

Rome taken by the Gauls. B.C. 390.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro duobus consulibus facti tribuni militares consulari potestate. Hinc jam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo

Tribuni militares appointed. B.C. 389.

anno Volscorum civitatem, quae per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit et Aequorum urbem et Sutrinorum, atque omnes deletis earundem exercitibus occupavit, et tres simul triumphos egit.

Battle of the Allia.

2. T. etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Praenestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romae portas cum bello venerant, persecutus ad flumen Alliam vicit, octo civitates, quae sub ipsis agebant. Romanis adjunxit, ipsum Praeneste aggressus in deditionem accepit. Quae omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

Restoration of the Consulship.

3. Verum dignitas tribunorum militarium non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri, et quadriennium in urbe ita fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Praesumpserunt tamen tribuni militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem et triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus consules facti.

4. L. Genucio et Q. Servilio consulibus mortuus est Camillus. Honor ei post Romulum secundus delatus est.

Torquatus and the necklet.

5. T. Quintius dictator adversus Gallos, qui ad Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto miliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Ibi nobilissimus de senatoribus juvenis L. Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen progressus occidit, et, sublato torque aureo colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati et sibi

et posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt, mox per C. Sulpicium dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a C. Marcio Tusci victi sunt, et octo milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducta.

Valerius gets the name Corvinus.

6. Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites praestare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirones lecti sunt, factaeque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel amplius armatorum milia efficiebat. Parvis adhuc Romanis rebus tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversum Gallos duce L. Furio, quidam ex Gallis unum ex Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se M. Valerius tribunus militum obtulit, et cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum bracchium sedit. Mox, commissa adversum Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset aspicere. Ita a tribuno Valerio interfectus. Corvus non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dedit. Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus. Ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere coeperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuae consulibus ob meritum

victoriae in Rostris positae sunt. Eo anno etiam Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.

Samnite War.

8. Jam Romani potentes esse coeperunt. Bellum enim in centesimo et tricesimo fere miliario ab urbe apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam, et Apuliam. L. Papirius Cursor, cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est. Qui cum Romam rediret, Q. Fabio Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit et Samnitas delevit. Ob quam rem a dictatore capitis damnatus, quod, se vetante, pugnasset, ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est, tanta Papirio seditione commota, ut paene ipse interficeretur.

Battle of the Caudine Forks. B.C. 321.

9. A. Postea Samnites Romanos T. Veturio et Sp. Postumio consulibus ingenti dedecore vicerunt et sub jugum miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu et populo soluta est, quae cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio consule, septem milia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius primus de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Ap. Claudius censor aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam stravit. Samnites reparato bello Q. Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus milibus hominum occisis. B. Postea, cum pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, et Samnitas vicit et plurima ipsorum

oppida cepit. Deinde P. Cornelius Rufinus M'. Curius Dentatus, ambo consules, contra Samnitas missi ingentibus proeliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos quadraginta novem actum sustulerunt. Neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt, sed cum Romam tenderent, a Cn. Cornelio Dolabella consule deletae sunt.

War with Pyrrus. B.C. 281.

11. A. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos in auxilium poposcerant, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui cum exploratores Pyrri cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrro quaecunque a Romanis agerentur. B. Commissa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt. Sed nox proelio finem dedit: Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit, Pyrrus Romanos mille octingentos cepit et eos summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad

caelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.

Advance of Pyrrus.

12. A. Postea Pyrrus conjunctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brittiis Romam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam populatus est atque ad Praeneste venit, miliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui eum cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice suscepti sunt. Captivos sine pretio Romam misit. **B.** Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus, cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transiret, contemptusque est a Fabricio. Quare cum Pyrrus Romanorum ingenti admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem aequis conditionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrus partem Italiae, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

Mission of Cineas.

13. Pax displicuit, remandatumque Pyrro est a senatu eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrus reddiderat, infames haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti, quam si binorum hostium occisorum spolia rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrri reversus est. A quo cum quaereret

Pyrrus, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic fere omnes esse, qualis unus Pyrrus apud Epirum et reliquam Graeciam putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso, Pyrrus vulneratus est, elephanto interfecto, viginti milia caesa hostium, et ex Romanis tantum quinque milia: Pyrrus Tarentum fugatus.

14. A. Interjecto anno contra Pyrrum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non poterat, quarta regni parte promissa. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrri nocte ad eum venit, promittens veneno se Pyrrum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur. Quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrroque dici quae contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tum rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: 'Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate quam sol a curso suo averti potest.' Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius victis Lucanis et Samnitibus triumphavit.

Integrity of Fabricius.

B. Consules deinde M'. Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrum missi sunt. Curius contra eum pugnavit, exercitum ejus cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa hostium viginti tria milia. Curius in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. Pyrrus etiam a Tarento

Defeat and end of Pyrrus.

mox recessit et apud Argos, Graeciae civitatem, occisus est.

Treaty with Ptolemy.

15. C. Fabio Licinio C. Claudio Canina consulibus anno urbis conditae quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo legati Alexandrini a Ptolemaeo missi Romam venere et a Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Q. Ogulnio, C. Fabio Pictore consulibus Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P. Sempronio Ap. Claudio victi sunt; et de his triumphatum est. Conditae a Romanis civitates, Ariminum in Gallia, et Beneventum in Samnio.

17. M. Atilio Regulo L. Julio Libone consulibus, Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est, captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.

Census.

18. Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo, cum jam clarum urbis Romae nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quae copiae Romanorum essent, census est habitus. Tum inventa sunt civium capita ducenta nonaginta duo milia, trecenta triginta quattuor, quamquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent.

First Punic War. B.C. 263-241

Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Ap. Claudio Q. Fulvio consulibus. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, et Ap. Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.



GALLIA
NORICUM
VENETIA
ILLYRIA
LIBURNIA
DALMATIA
Padus Fl.
Apenninus Mons
Arnus Fl.
Ariminum
SENONES
UMBRIA
PICENUM
MARE ADRIATICUM
ETRURIA
L. Trasimenus
Trebia
SABINI
Veji
Praeneste
ROMA
LATIUM
VOLSCI
SAMNIUM
APULIA
Ardea
Suessa
CAPUA
Atalla
CANNAE
CALABRIA
Brundisium
Tarentum
CAMPANIA
LUCANIA
Sinus Tarentinus
MARE TYRRHENUM
Thurii
BRUTTII
Lilybæum
SICILIA
Ætna
Agrigentum
SYRACUSÆ
ITALIA.

19. Insequenti anno, Valerio Marco et Otacilio Crasso consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnae gestae sunt. Tauromenitani, Catinenses et praeterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptae. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem, regem Siculorum, bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis impetravit deditque argenti ducenta talenta. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, et de his secundo Romae triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno primi belli, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina consulibus in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius commisso proelio Carthaginiensem ducem vicit, triginta et unam naves cepit, quattuordecim mersit, septem milia hostium cepit, tria milia occidit. Neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod, invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent.

C. Aquilio Floro L. Scipione consulibus, Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa milia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

21. A. L. Manlio Vulsone M. Atilio Regulo consulibus bellum in Africam translatum est. Contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginiensium ducem, in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus se recepit. Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Sed cum in Africam transissent, primam Clypeam,

Africae civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque castellis vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem milia captivorum reduxit, Atilius Regulus in Africa remansit. **B.** Is contra Afros aciem instruxit. Contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans victor fuit, decem et octo milia hostium cecidit, quinque milia cum decem et octo elephantis cepit, septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petiverunt. Quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Et duce Xanthippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie. Nam duo milia tantum ex omni Romano exercitu refugerunt, quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti sunt, triginta milia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas conjectus.

Naval victory of Romans.

22 M. Aemilio Paulo Ser. Fulvio Nobiliore consulibus ambo Romani consules ad Africam profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Aemilius consul centum et quattuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim milia hostium aut occidit aut cepit, militem suum ingenti praeda ditavit. Et subacta Africa tunc fuisset, nisi quod tanta fames erat, ut diutius exercitus exspectare non posset. Consules, cum victrici classe redeuntes,

circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt. Et tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quattuor navibus tantum octoginta servari potuerint; neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

23. Cn. Servilius Caepio C. Sempronius Blaesus consules cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt. Aliquot civitates ceperunt. Praedam ingentem reducentes naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut a maritimis proeliis recederetur et tantum sexaginta naves ad praesidium Italiae salvae essent.

Reverses of the Romans by sea.

24. L. Caecilio Metello C. Furio Placido consulibus Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem superavit, viginti milia hostium cecidit, sex et viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompa, cum centum triginta elephantorum numerus omnia itinera compleret.

Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petiverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret.

25. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque se ex illa die, qua

Patriotism of Regulus. B.C. 255.

in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desisse. Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit et senatui suasit, ne pax cum Poenis fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam habere; se tanti non esse, ut tot milia captivorum propter unum se et senem et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur. Itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

26. P. Claudio Pulcro L. Junio consulibus Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit et a Carthaginiensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta fugit, nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt, demersae ceterae. Alius quoque consul naufragio classem amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit, quia vicina litora erant.

Roman victory near Lilybaeum.

27. A. C. Lutatio Catulo A. Postumio Albino consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo et tertio Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam: Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt. Nunquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est. Lutatius Catulus navem aeger ascendit; vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum,

civitatem Siciliae, pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum. Nam sexaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt, centum viginti quinque demersae, triginta duo milia hostium capta, tredecim milia occisa, infinitum auri, argenti, praedae in potestatem Romanorum redactum. B. Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersae. Pugnatum est VI. Idus Martias. Statim pacem Carthaginienses petiverunt, tributaque est his pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petiverunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus jussit sine pretio eos dari, qui in publica custodia essent: qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut pretio dominis reddito Carthaginem redirent, atque id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginiensibus solveretur.

Close of First Punic War.

28. Q. Lutatius A. Manlius consules creati bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quae civitas Italiae opulenta quondam fuit. Quod ambo consules intra sex dies, quam venerant, transegerunt quindecim milibus hostium caesis, ceteris pace concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

EXERCISES.

I. 1.

RULES TO BE LEARNT.

(i.) A verb agrees with the subject of the sentence in *gender*, *number*, and *person*.

(ii.) Adjectives agree with nouns in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

(iii.) Transitive verbs usually take an *accusative* of the object.

1. Of the whole world.
2. To the Roman empire.
3. By human recollection.
4. Ten shepherds.
5. For small cities.
6. In the ninetieth year.
7. I shall found a city.
8. They were robbing.
9. He relates the beginning of the Roman empire.

I. 2.

1. He invites the senators.
2. He has a wife.
3. We shall conquer the neighbouring tribes.

4. The town surrounds the city.
5. They choose a hundred senators.
6. A storm arose.
7. A hundred senators were invited.
8. The tribes stirred up war.

I. 3.

RULE.—Certain verbs of *making*, *calling*, and *thinking*, take a direct object in the accusative and another accusative in apposition, as urbem Romam vocat = he calls the city Rome. When the verb is passive both these accusatives become nominative, one as the subject of the verb, and the other in apposition to it.

1. They make Numa king.
2. He thought them robbers.
3. We call the city Rome.
4. He will be made a senator.
5. They were called kings.
6. The year was divided.
7. No wars were carried on.
8. We shall call these men senators.

I. 4.

1. We shall renew the war.
2. The war had been renewed.
3. The city has been enlarged.
4. He added the Caelian hill (mons).
5. The Albans have been overcome.
6. The war may have been renewed.

7. The lightning strikes the house.
8. The house had been struck.
9. This milestone has been restored.

I. 5.

Rule.—Duration of time is expressed in Latin by the accusative case.

1. The king reigned thirty years.
2. He died aged (natus) ten years.
3. He will have reigned eight months.
4. They fought for two months.
5. The Romans waged wars many years.
6. The house was burning two days.

I. 6.

1. The king will enter the city.
2. He was building a house.
3. He remained ten days.
4. You had conquered the Sabines.
5. We will remain two years.
6. The number of the senators had been doubled.

I. 7.

Rule.—The following prepositions are found with an accusative :—

ante, apud, ad, adversus,
circum, circa, citra, cis,
contra, erga, extra, infra.
inter, intra, juxta, ob,

penes, pone, post, and praeter,
prope, propter, per, secundum,
supra, versus, ultra, trans.
And unto these, if *motion* be intended,
Let in, sub, super, subter be appended.

1. After Tarquinius Tullius reigned.
2. They built a wall round the city.
3. The mountain is near the city.
4. He is not able to reign on account of old age.
5. The Romans drew a ditch through the city.
6. He perished through the wicked act of his brother.
7. The slave was a prisoner three years.

I. 8. A.

1. They have gone to Campania.
2. Ardea was besieged one year.
3. They have complained to their friends.
4. A temple had been built.
5. The city was placed between the hills.
6. The Romans were besieging Ardea.
7. Numa was the most noble of the kings.
8. The citizens had complained.

B.

1. The king came to the city.
2. The gates had been shut three days.
3. The kings ruled twenty-four years.
4. Rome had seven kings.

5. Romulus (was) the first, Superbus was the last of them.
6. The king fled to Campania.
7. Rome had a large army.

I. 9.

Rule.—Motion to a place, if the place be a town or small island, is expressed by the accusative without a preposition.

1. He led an army to Rome.
2. The king came to Ardea.
3. They had gone to Campania.
4. We shall remove to Rome.
5. They had led armies to Gabii.

I. 10.

The Genitive Case. The commonest use of the genitive is to express possession or authorship.

1. Lucretius was the father of Lucretia.
2. The gates of the city had been shut.
3. Rome was a city of Italy.
4. The son of Tarquinius was the last of the kings.
5. The temple of Jupiter had been built.
6. They took away the honour of the consul.

I. 11.

The Dative Case. The indirect object of a verb is usually in the dative case.

1. They brought help to the king.
2. They built a temple to Jupiter.

3. The consul will take a colleague for himself.
4. Porsenna rendered help to Tarquinius.
5. I shall betake myself to Tusculum.
6. They mourn for the king.
7. We were collecting money for the poor (men).

I. 12.

Rule.—Verbs governing the dative case are
(i.) Verbs compounded with sum except **possum**.
(ii.) Verbs compounded with

bene, male, satis, re,
ad, ante, con, in, inter, de,
ob, sub, super, post, and prae.

(iii.) A few uncompounded verbs, as placeo and credo

1. They will have obeyed the Dictator.
2. Caesar commanded the Roman army.
3. The judge was pleasing the people.
4. The people had believed the king.
5. The army obeys the king.
6. Tullus succeeded Numa.
7. An army is profitable to the state.
8. We shall believe the most noble woman.
9. O sons, obey ye your fathers.
10. The daughters have obeyed the matrons.

I. 13.

1. A wall was built round the city.
2. O tribunes, collect money for the people.
3. O soldiers, obey ye your generals.

4. The king reigned fourteen years.
5. The army will be led to Rome.
6. He added the Caelian hill to the city.

I. 14.

RULE.—The Ablative case usually denotes the **means, instrument, manner**, or **cause** of an action. With the preposition *a* it signifies the *agent* also after a passive verb, as Urbs a Romulo aedificata est.

1. They had been conquered in battle.
2. The Volsci had been conquered by the Romans.
3. The kings were expelled by the Romans.
4. The king died by disease.
5. The father had been killed by the wicked act of his son.
6. Rome was founded by Romulus.
7. By the help of the Romans, we shall conquer.
8. Temples were built by the people.

I. 15.

RULE.—A **point of time** (time "when") is expressed by the ablative case.

1. The Romans were conquered in the third year.
2. On the fourth day we shall leave the city.
3. On the eighteenth day the king died.
4. In the fourth year after the war the temples were restored.
5. In the sixteenth year the temple was struck by lightning.
6. The women mourned for the king ten days.

I. 16.

Rule.—Certain prepositions take the ablative case :—

a (ab), absque, coram, de,
palam, clam, cum, ex or e,
sine, tenus, pro, and prae.
And unto these if *rest at* be intended,
Let in, sub, super, subter, be appended.

1. Many soldiers fell in battle.
2. The army set out from the city.
3. Three hundred nobles of (ex) that family led the army to battle.
4. The city had been attacked by the Gauls.
5. He set out from the city with his friends.
6. The Gauls fled with their wives and children.
7. The walls of the city were built by Tarquinius.
8. The city (of) Ardea is not far from the city (of) Rome.

I. 17.

Note.—A noun may combine with a participle in the ablative case independently. This construction is equivalent to a subordinate sentence, introduced by *when*, *because*, *although*, *if*, etc., *e.g.* Bello orto = quum bellum ortum esset. This construction is called the ablative absolute.

Note.—Translate the phrases in italics by the ablative absolute :—

1. *An army having been collected*, he set out from the city.
2. *The city having been blockaded*, many perished.
3. *Taking his toga*, he left the house.
4. *When the kings had been driven out*, consuls were made.

5. *If peace is made*, we shall remove into the city.
6. *When the enemy had been conquered*, the general led his army to Rome.

I. 18.

1. Instead of kings, consuls were made.
2. *When the city had been founded*, the men had no wives.
3. *When the consul was killed*, the army was put to flight.
4. The soldiers stirred up sedition.
5. *Their power having been taken away*, the soldiers were not able to stir up sedition.
6. In the second month the consuls held a census.

I. 19.

RULE.—**Direct questions** are asked in Latin by means of interrogative pronouns and adverbs, or by the particles num, nonne, and -ne. Num expects the answer "no," nonne "yes," and -ne, which must be attached to the first word of the sentence, simply asks for information. The chief interrogative pronouns are **quis**, who? **qualis**, of what kind? **quantus**, how great? **quot**, how many? and the chief interrogative adverbs, **ubi**, where? **unde**, whence? **quando**, when? **cur**, why?

1. How many cities have been taken?
2. Who was king of the Veientes?
3. Who founded the city (of) Rome?
4. When will the soldiers return to the city?
5. Why has not the young man ploughed the field?
6. When will the enemy seek peace?
7. Have not the allies rendered help to the Romans?
8. Has the king reigned many years?
9. Has the soldier shut the gates of the city? (No.)

I. 20 A.

1. Camillus, *having taken the city*, divided the spoil.
2. Has not the wicked consul been banished?
3. Are the Romans able to be conquered in battle? (No.)
4. *If Camillus is leader*, who will conquer the Romans?
5. Will not power be taken away from the consuls?
6. *If the city is besieged*, envy will be stirred up against the consuls.
7. *When the spoil had been divided*, the soldiers returned home.

I. 20 B.

1. Who will defend the Capitol?
2. *The Capitol having been besieged for a long time*, the Romans were distressed by hunger.
3. Who will give gold to these soldiers?
4. *Having recovered the standards*, the soldiers sought the city.
5. Who was the founder of the Roman city?
6. Romulus, the founder of the Roman city, was the first king.
7. *If gold is received*, the Gauls will not blockade the city.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

II. 1.

NOTE.—A noun and a participle in Latin especially after a preposition represent two nouns in English connected by the preposition "of"; e.g., post captam urbem=after the taking of the city.

1. In the sixtieth year after the foundation of the city.
2. In the third year after the birth of the king.
3. On the second day after the banishment of Tarquinius, consuls were appointed.
4. After the banishment of the kings, who ruled?
5. After the capture of the standards, the Roman soldiers fought badly.
6. After the death of the consul, a new office was made.

II. 2.

1. Have the Romans decreed a triumph to the consul? (No.)
2. How many states have been received in surrender?
3. O soldiers, pursue the enemy.
4. The general set out with a large army to Praeneste.
5. On account of the destruction of the army the general was banished.
6. Had not the gates of the city been shut before the destruction of the temple?

II. 3 and 4.

1. Was not Camillus the noblest of the Romans?
2. How many years have the tribunes held office?
3. Will the office of the tribunes last long?
4. Have they not built a temple to Jupiter on the Capitol?
5. How many soldiers have fallen in battle?
6. When will the gates of the city be shut?
7. The consul has been dead four years.

II. 5.

1. Manlius challenged a Gaul to single combat.
2. The Gaul put on his neck a golden collar.
3. A triumph was decreed by the senators to Manlius.
4. Have not the Gauls been routed?
5. *Having destroyed the city*, they encamped across the river.
6. Manlius was made dictator.

II. 6.

RULE.—**A relative pronoun** agrees with its antecedent in **gender**, **number**, and **person**, but the **case** is decided by its position in its own sentence.

1. The Gauls, who commenced the battle, were routed.
2. The general, whom the Gaul challenged, was Valerius.
3. The raven, which sat upon his arm, gave him the victory.

4. Valerius, whose name was Corvinus, defeated the Gaul.
5. The city, which was on the hill, was called Rome.
6. Romulus, who founded the city, was called a god.
7. The city, which Romulus founded, was taken by the Gauls.

II. 7.

1. Did not Alexander found Alexandria?
2. Was not Alexandria called after (ab) Alexander?
3. They have destroyed the statue, which the consuls placed in the temple.
4. The statue, which had been placed by the consuls in the temple, was destroyed by the people.
5. The peace, which the Latins demanded, was given.
6. The raven, which was beating the eyes of the Gaul, gave victory to Valerius.

II. 8.

1. War had been waged twenty years.
2. The consul, whom they banished, was set free by the consul.
3. *Having set the army free*, the consul returned to Rome.
4. The consul himself was killed.
5. The soldiers fought in the absence of the general (the general being absent).
6. *If we find an opportunity*, we shall return to Rome.
7. *Having stirred up a sedition*, they killed the consul.
8. The legion, which the general left in the city, was defeated by the Gauls.

II. 9 A.

1. The peace which the Romans have made with the enemy will be broken.
2. In the war which had been waged against the Samnites, the Romans were sent under the yoke.
3. *When the enemy had been sent under the yoke*, peace was made.
4. *If the peace is broken*, war will be renewed.
5. After the defeat of the consuls, peace was made.
6. The Samnites will break the peace which has been made with the Romans.

II. 9 B. and II. 10.

RULE.—Quum (=when) is used constantly with the **imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive** [translated as **indicative** in English], and in this construction it combines the meanings of *when* and *since*. Like the ablative absolute it may be used where in English we use a **perfect participle active**, which is wanting in Latin.

1. Having conquered (*say*, when he had conquered) the enemies he returned to Rome.
2. When five years had intervened, the Romans declared war.
3. Five legions having been destroyed by the consul, peace was made.
4. Have not the enemy been sent under the yoke?
5. When they were going to Rome, they were defeated by the consul.
6. When the consul had been killed, the Romans put-an-end-to the war.

II. 11 A.

RULE.—A purpose is expressed in English by the infinitive, as He sent the soldier *to report*, etc. This in Latin would be expressed by ut (= in order that) with pres. or imperf. subjunctive as—misit militem ut renuntiaret. If the verb in the principal sentence is present, present perfect, future simple, or future perfect tense, then a present subjunctive wil lfollow after ut. If the verb in the principal sentence is imperfect, past indefinite, or pluperfect, then an imperfect subjunctive must be used after ut, as militem {mittit / misit} ut {renuntiet. / renuntiaret.}

1. The soldier was sent *to* demand peace.
2. The consul will send a soldier to report the death of Pyrrus.
3. He demands that the army should be dismissed.
4. He had come *to* give the gold to the soldier.
5. Have you sent a soldier to Rome *to* report the surrender of the enemy ?
6. He came into the camp *to* see the general.
7. He has sent legates *to* seek peace.

II. 11 B.

1. The general sent soldiers *to* bury the dead.
2. We had gone from the city *to* see the battle.
3. *Raising his hands* to heaven he spoke with a loud (magna) voice.
4. Tarquinius made war on the Romans that he might be restored to his kingdom.
5. The Romans feared the elephants which Pyrrus had.
6. When night had put an end to the battle they buried the dead.

II. 12 A.

1. He sends legates to Pyrrus *to* ransom the prisoners.
2. The prisoners who had been taken were ransomed by Pyrrus.
3. When he had ransomed the prisoners he returned to the city.
4. On the eighteenth day the prisoners were sent to Rome.
5. Pyrrus set out that he might lay waste the country.
6. *Having laid waste the country* Pyrrus returned to the camp.

II. 12 B.

RULE.—After 'such,' 'so,' 'so great,' etc., the dependent sentence expressing the consequence is to be translated by **ut** with the **subjunctive.** The same rule holds for the relation of tenses as we find in sentences expressing a purpose.

1. He was so poor that he was able to give nothing.
2. Pyrrus had so much admiration for (*say*, of) the Romans that he sent away the prisoners.
3. The army is so great that we are not able to conquer it.
4. So great was the good faith of Pyrrus that he admired his enemies.
5. So great was the honour of Fabricius that he despised the terms of Pyrrus.
6. The enemies of the Romans were so many that they were nearly destroyed.
7. There were so many elephants in that battle that the Romans fled.

II. 13.

Rule.—The object sentence after a verb denoting 'speech' or any operation of the mind or senses is represented by an accusative with an infinitive. Such a sentence in English is introduced by the word 'that,' which is absent in Latin.

1. He says that he has seen the king.
2. He says that the spoils have been taken.
3. They said that the legates had returned.
4. I do not believe that the Romans will be conquered.
5. Do you not think that Pyrrus admired the Romans?
6. They said that the legates would seek peace.

II. 14 A.

Note.—'Promitto' and 'polliceor,' and other verbs of 'promising,' 'undertaking,' etc., require a future infinitive, and if the subject of both sentences is the same the pronoun must not be omitted, *e.g.* I promise *to* come = promitto *me* venturum esse.

1. Pyrrus promises to give a fourth part of his kingdom.
2. Pyrrus promised to send all the prisoners.
3. The general promised to bury the dead.
4. He undertook to ransom the prisoners.
5. They vowed that they would kill the consul.
6. The king promised that he would not lay waste Italy.
7. Do you think that the sun is able to be turned away from his course?

II. 14 B.

1. They say that Curius fought against Pyrrus.
2. Did he not believe that the camp had been taken?

3. The physician said that Pyrrus had been wounded.
4. *Having defeated Pyrrus*, Curius returned to the city.
5. They say that Pyrrus was killed at Argos.
6. On the second day after the taking of (II. 1) the camp, Pyrrus was routed.
7. The soldiers, who were sent, vowed that they would bring the prisoners.

II. 15, 16, 17.

1. The legates sought peace.
2. Legates were sent to Rome to seek peace.
3. They said that the Romans had declared war.
4. Was not the friendship of the Romans sought by the king?
5. Have the legates obtained the peace that they sought?
6. The cities, that the Romans founded, have been taken.
7. The consuls promised to place a statue of the general in the city.
8. So great was his popularity among (*say*, of) the soldiers that he was set free.

II. 18.

RULE.—An **indirect question** is one that depends upon such verbs as **ask, doubt, know, enquire**, etc. The sentence containing the question may be introduced by either **interrogatives, pronouns**, and **adverbs**, or by the particles **num, nonne**, and **-ne**. The rule for the sequence of tenses must be observed.

Dir. Question. Who are you? Quis es? **Indirect Quest.** I ask who you are. Rogo quis sis.

1. How many Romans were there in Africa ?
2. I asked how many Romans there were in Africa ?
3. He ascertained how great the city was.
4. They wish to know why the consul was killed.
5. Do you know how many cities the Romans founded.
6. Who was able to ascertain how many soldiers were fighting ?

II. 19.

1. The Romans have done great deeds in Sicily.
2. The consuls reported that great deeds had been done by the Romans in Sicily.
3. Do you think that peace will be obtained from the Romans ?
4. *When peace was obtained*, the king gave the Romans many talents of silver.
5. They gave many talents of silver that they might obtain peace.
6. So many talents of silver were given, that peace was obtained.
7. *By giving much silver* (abl. abs.) they obtained peace.

II. 20.

1. No victory can (possum) be more pleasing to the Romans.
2. Who will be able to deceive the consul ?
3. They said that twenty ships had been sunk.

4. Having taken the ships, Duilius returned to the city.
5. He asked how many ships they had prepared.
6. They say that Duilius, *when the battle had begun*, sunk thirty ships.

II. 21 B.

1. Have you ascertained how many ships the Romans lost?
2. The legate says that the Romans have lost twenty-two ships.
3. When will they cross over into Africa?
4. He asked when the Carthaginians had crossed over into Italy.
5. *Having destroyed the city*, the general returned to Rome.
6. *Having received the surrender of the Carthaginians*, the general set free the prisoners.

II. 21 B.

NOTE.—For the participle in an ablative absolute, another noun may be sometimes substituted, as duce Regulo = under the leadership of Regulus (lit. Regulus being leader).

1. *In the consulship of* Manlius, the Romans were conquered by the Carthaginians.
2. The Romans fought *with Regulus as general.*
3. *In the reign of Tullius* there was war between the Romans and Albans.
4. *In the consulship of L. Junius Brutus, and L. Valerius Publicola*, Tarquinius made war on the Romans.

5. *If Camillus is leader*, we shall conquer the Gauls.
6. *Because the Romans were victorious*, the Carthaginians sought peace.

NOTE.—Translate by ablative absolute the clauses above in italics.

II. 22.

1. The storm was so great that the ships could not be saved.
2. The famine was so great, that the soldiers suffered severely (*graviter.*)
3. *While the consuls were returning*, the ships were lost.
4. They reported that the Africans had been defeated.
5. Did you ask how great the storm was?
6. He said that so-great-a storm had never before been heard of.

II. 23.

1. So many shipwrecks were displeasing to the Romans.
2. The senate decreed that the consuls should set out.
3. *When they had taken the city*, they brought back great spoil.
4. The Romans returned to Italy *with the loss of only five ships* (abl. abs.).
5. *In the consulship of Caepio and Blaesus*, many ships of the Romans were lost.
6. Do you not know that the senate has decreed that the consuls should set out?

II. 24.

1. The consuls led to Rome the elephants that they had taken.
2. Regulus was asked *to* return to Rome.
3. Regulus set out to Carthage *to* ask for peace.
4. *After making an exchange of prisoners* the armies returned to the city.
5. *He made peace and* (abl. abs.) returned to the camp.
6. The consul returned to Rome with the thirty elephants which had been taken in the battle.

II. 25.

Rule.—A **negative purpose** is expressed by ne with the subjunctive: a **negative consequence** by ut non.

1. He asked the Romans *not* to admit the legates.
2. He said that he had advised the Romans not to make peace.
3. The conditions were so hard that peace was not made.
4. He asked the Romans not to detain him at Rome.
5. He said that he was a Roman.
6. He advised the senate not to restore the prisoners.

II. 26.

Note.—**To say ... not** is usually rendered not by **dicere ... non** but by **negare**: *e.g.* negavit se in ea urbe mansurum: he *said* that he would *not* remain, etc.

1. He said that he was *not* a Roman.
2. The legates said that peace had *not* been made.

3. Regulus said that the Romans would *not* restore the prisoners.
4. Regulus said that he would return to Carthage.
5. The senate advised Regulus not to return to Carthage.
6. The consul said that he had escaped, that thirty ships had been captured, and ninety sunk.

II. 27 A.

1. The consul advised the senate to prepare four hundred ships.
2. He *says* that he will *not* remain at Rome.
3. *Notwithstanding the loss of the fleet* (abl. abs.) the army was saved.
4. They *said* that *no* victory was more grateful to the Romans.
5. The famine was so great that out of so great an army only a few could be saved.
6. He promises to restore the prisoners to the Carthaginians.
7. *Under the generalship of Cornelius* (abl. abs.) the Romans defeated the Carthaginians.

II. 27 B. and 28.

1. Out of the fleet so (adeo) few ships returned that the Romans believed that they had been defeated.
2. The Romans demanded that the prisoners which the general had taken in war might be ransomed.

3. Pyrrus, *though he promised the fourth part of his kingdom* (abl. abs.) was not able to turn away Fabricius from uprightness.
4. From the foundation of the city to the taking of Carthage war never ceased.
5. Regulus *said* that since (quum) he had been defeated by the Carthaginians, he could *not* be an honourable citizen.
6 When the Gauls had besieged the Capitol a long time, the Romans gave them gold that they might withdraw from the city.

NOTES.

The Dedication.

2. **Valenti.** Emperor of the East A.D. 364-378. Son of Gratianus and brother of the Roman Emperor Valentinianus, by whom he was made Emperor of the East. The greater part of his reign was occupied by wars with the Goths, whom he defeated at first, but afterwards, when they had been allowed by him to cross the Danube and settle in Thrace, they took up arms again. Valens collected a large army and marched against them, but was defeated near Hadrianople, August 9th, 378. He was never seen after the battle. The title Gothicus was given him after his victories.

4. **Eutropius.** See Introduction.

V.C. = Vir Clarissimus: a title of honour to indicate senatorial rank.

magister memoriae. An officer whose duty it was to receive the decision of the Emperor on any subject and convey it to the public or the persons concerned.

5. **ex voluntate**: by permission.

mansuetudinis tuae: Your Grace.

10. **tranquillitatis tuae**: Your Serene Highness, a later title of the Roman Emperors.

Eutropi. Proper nouns in -ius make -i in gen. case.

Liber Primus.

1. **quo.** Abl. of comparison after **minus** and **amplius.**

4. **Vestalis virginis.** One of the virgin priestesses of Vesta, whose duty it was to watch by turns, night and day, the everlasting fire that blazed upon the altar of the goddess.

5. **Martis.** Mars the god of war and tutelary deity of Rome.

8. **Palatino.** The most central of the seven hills of Rome.

XI. Kal. Maias. An abbreviated form of **(ante diem) undecimum Kalendas Maias** = April 21st. For the Roman method of reckoning dates, see "Public Schools'" or any grammar.

9. **Olympiadis.** An Olympiad in the Greek Calendar is the period of four years which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games. The Olympiads began to be reckoned from the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, which happened in the year B.C. 776. The first year of the 6th Olympiad was B.C. 756, and therefore the 3rd year corresponds to B.C. 754.

Trojae excidium. The destruction of Troy by the Greeks is usually assigned to the year B.C. 1184, although there is no historical authority for the date. Eutropius appears to have used the date 1148.

10. **ut qui, etc.** "As writers say who give both the highest and lowest figures."

12. **Romam.** It is more probable that Romulus took his name from Rome. But he must not be regarded as a real personage. The stories of him represent the traditional belief of the Romans. Romulus, another form of Romus, is the Roman people represented by an individual.

15. **quorum** = *ut eorum*, and the subj. **ageret** expresses a purpose.

senatores = 'elders,' from *senex*, an old man.

20. **Caeninenses.** The people of Caenina, a Sabine town in Latium.

Antemnates. The people of Antemnae, a Sabine town destroyed by the Romans in the earliest times.

Crustuminos. The people of Crustumeria, or Crustumium, a highland town of the Sabines, near the source of the Allia.

21. **Sabinos.** The Sabines, an ancient and powerful people of central Italy.

Fidenates. The inhabitants of Fidenae, a Sabine town five miles N.E. of Rome. As an ally of Veii it frequently revolted, and was frequently taken by the Romans.

Veientes. The people of Veii, a powerful Etruscan city about 12 miles from Rome. The Veientines were engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with Rome for more than 3½ centuries, but their city was at last taken by Camillus after a siege of 10 years.

25. **his regnantibus,** "under their rule."

29. **civitati.** Dative. *Esse* and compounds (except *posse*) are found with a dative after them.

32. **annum descripsit.** Other writers say that the year of 10 months was instituted by Romulus, and that Numa added two more—January and February—to bring the year into regular agreement with the seasons.

33. **sacra.** The institution of pontiffs, augurs, flamens, vestal virgins, and *Salii* is ascribed to Romulus.

37. **Albanos.** Alba Longa, the most ancient town in Latium: it was destroyed by Tullus, and never rebuilt.

41. **Caelius mons.** See Map of Rome.

43. **ex filia.** Ancus was Numa's grandson on his mother's side.

46. **Janiculum.** The Mons Janiculus on the opposite side of the Tiber was united to the city by the Pons Sublicius.

civitatem. Ancus founded the town of Ostia at the mouth (*ostium*) of the Tiber, sixteen miles from Rome. It continued to be the port for Rome till the time of the Emperor Trajan, when it was destroyed.

50. **circum.** When Tarquinius Priscus took the town of Apiolae from the Latins he celebrated his triumph by games held in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. A rude circular platform was at first erected, but afterwards at the repetition of the games a more permanent structure. It was known subsequently as the Circus Maximus. The games were called indiscriminately Ludi Romani, Circenses, or Magni, and were really instituted by Romulus.

53. **non parum agrorum,** not a little land.

55. **Capitolium.** The temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill.

57. **regis ejus,** gen. in apposition to Anci.

59. **femina.** His mother was Ocrisia, one of the prisoners taken by Tarquinius at Corniculum, and made the slave of Tanaquil, wife of Tarquinius.

63. **censum.** A registration of persons and property for purposes of taxation. The census took place at Rome afterwards every five years, and was attended by a general purification, whence this period of time got the name of a *lustrum*. The census was performed in the Campus by the censors.

65. **milia.** *Milia* is a noun, and ought to have a genitive with it. *Capita* must be taken as object after *habuit*, and *milia* in apposition to *capita*.

68. **filiae.** Tullia was married to Tarquinius Superbus, and instigated her husband to usurp the throne and murder her father, over whose dead body she allowed her chariot to be driven.

72. **euntibus** = on the way to, lit. 'to those going.'

73. **Gabii.** An ancient town of Latium, capital of the Volsci.

Suessa Pometia. One of the 23 towns covered by the Pomptine marshes.

74. **Tuscis.** Etruria, situated between the Arnus and the Tiber, was a powerful confederacy of 12 cities while Rome was yet in its infancy. The last three kings of Rome were almost certainly of Etruscan origin.

75. **Ardea.** The chief town of the Rutuli in Latium, about three miles from the sea. It was one of the oldest towns of Italy, and said to be the residence of Turnus.

79. **Collatini.** L. Tarquinius Collatinus, son of Egerius, and nephew of Tarquinius Priscus, received his surname from the town Collatia, of which Egerius was governor. With L. Junius Brutus he was first consul.

80. **patri.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus.

88. **fugit.** Tarquinius with his two sons, Titus and Arruns, took refuge at Caere in Etruria : Sextus fled to Gabii, where he was shortly afterwards murdered.

89. **annis.** We should rather expect the accusative here indicating *duration* of time ; but the 243 years may be taken to mean a period *when* the throne was occupied by the seven kings, and in that case the abl. is intelligible.

90. **ubi plurimum** : "in its greatest parts," lit. 'where (it possessed) most'; understand *possidebat* with **ubi plurimum.**

96. **insolentiores** = "too arrogant."

97. **sed civiles semper essent.** Understand *ut* here from the previous *ne* after **placuit.**

100. **qui...pelleretur** = "who had been especially active in procuring the expulsion of Tarquinius."

102. **dignitas**—*i.e.*, as consul.

103. **qui...vocaretur.** The subj. here is used with *qui* to express the supposition, 'if he were called Tarquinius.'

106. **Valerius.** P. Valerius Publicola, the 'Friend of the People,' was consul three times afterwards, and died in B.C. 503. He proposed many laws in favour of the liberty of the people, especially that by which citizens condemned by a magistrate might have the right of appeal to the people. He belonged to one of the most ancient Patrician families, the gens Valeria: they enjoyed many civic privileges, *e.g.*, the right of burial within the walls of the city.

115. **quo morbo mortuo**: **mortuo** agrees with **quo**, and **morbo** is ablative of manner.

119. **perisset.** Contracted from periisset = perivisset, which is rare.

136. **fataliter** = *fato*, *i.e.*, by a natural death.

137. **ut...habuerit.** The sequence of tenses requires **haberet.** The perfect subj. is sometimes used for the imperfect where the *fact* is to be brought out. But this will not explain all the places where Eutropius violates the sequence of tenses.

140. **gener Tarquini.** Mamilius Octavius of Tusculum.

143. **dictatura.** The Dictator was an irregular officer at first only appointed to meet emergencies. His power was supreme in the city, but he laid it down at the end of six months or when the necessity for which he was created had passed away. The Dictator had a deputy to represent him in his absence, who was called *magister equitum*, originally, as his name implies, commander of the cavalry.

147. **huic imperii potestati** : 'the present imperial power': *huic* refers to the time when Eutropius was writing.

tranquillitas vestra. An expression unknown in the days of Roman freedom, but quite characteristic of the later days of the empire: **vestra** refers to Valens.

148. **Augustus.** The first Roman emperor. He was the son of C. Octavius and Atia, daughter of Julia, the sister of J. Caesar. His original name was C. Octavius, but after his adoption by his great-uncle he changed his name to C. Octavianus. The name Augustus was a title given him by the Senate in B.C. 27. He was born B.C. 63, and died A.D. 14.

149. **C. Caesar.** Gaius Julius Caesar, the great Dictator, was one of the most brilliant men of antiquity. He distinguished himself as a general, an orator, a lawgiver, a historian, and a statesman. He was born B.C. 100. He conquered the whole of Gaul, defeated his powerful enemy Pompey, and became king in all but the name. He was murdered by a conspiracy of the aristocracy under Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 44.

sub dictaturae nomine. Julius Caesar was Dictator altogether only 11 days, and Augustus was never really Dictator at all. He always strenuously refused to accept the office because of the odium with which Sulla had surrounded it.

154. **tanquam** = 'on the ground that.' **premeretur**: subjunctive because not necessarily *fact*, but *what they said*.

155. **tribunos plebis.** First appointed in B.C. 494 to protect the Plebs from the cruel oppression of the Patrician magistrates. Their special duties were to look after the interests of the Plebeians. Their persons were considered sacred and inviolable. Plebeians only were eligible for the office.

159. **Coriolos.** The capital of the Volsci. It was taken in B.C. 493 by C. Marcius, and gave him the surname Coriolanus.

160. **optimam.** Notice the position of a *superlative* adjective when it occurs with a noun and a relative sentence.

166. **oppugnaturus** = *et oppugnavisset.*

171. **qui ..esset.** A subjunctive is found after a relative pronoun, where, not 'the *individual* that,' but 'the *kind* that,' is signified.

174. **Fabia familia.** The family of the Fabii produced many distinguished generals, notably Q. Fabius Cunctator, who led the Roman army against Hannibal in the second Punic War.

178. **qui singuli...deberent.** Ovid, *Fasti* II. 200, has almost the same words—

E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat.

188. **jugerum.** A *juger* was a piece of land measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth—*i.e.*, about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre.

189. **in opere**: 'at work.'

190. **togam praetextam.** The white gown with a broad purple border worn by magistrates and the children of both sexes.

193. **altero**: secundo.

196. **decemviri.** The decemvirs were appointed at the beginning of B.C. 449 to supersede all other officers and draw up a body of laws for the state. At the end of their year of office the people were so satisfied with this arrangement that they elected decemviri for another year. Nine were new men; only Appius Claudius remained of the former body. These men proceeded to act in a cruel and tyrannical manner, committed all kinds of outrages on the persons and property of Plebeians, and finally, when the year was out, refused to resign. The incident mentioned in this chapter roused the people to an insurrection, and the decemvirate was abolished in B.C. 447.

cum = 'although.'

199. **monte Algido.** A range of mountains in Latium extending from Praeneste to Mons Albanus. The Roman army had been hemmed in on it by the Aequi, and only saved by the energy of Cincinnatus.

218. **quasi** = 'on the charge that.' **divisisset**: subjunctive because the action existed not *in fact* but only in the *minds* of the accusers.

220. **Senones.** A powerful tribe of N. Gaul. About B.C. 400 they invaded Italy and settled in Umbria, whence they harassed the surrounding country. In 390 they captured Rome. They were subdued by Dolabella in B.C. 283.

222. **Alliam.** The Allia is a tributary of the Tiber, meeting it six miles from Rome.

223. **ne.. obsiderent**: 'on condition that they should not besiege.'

LIBER SECUNDUS.

236. **tribuni militares consulari potestate.** The Plebeians were trying to get a law passed that the consulship should not be confined to either order, but the Patricians evaded the attempt by changing the constitution. Military tribunes with consular power were appointed, and both Patricians and Plebeians were eligible. Until 367, when the office was abolished, there were sometimes consuls, sometimes military tribunes.

239. **Sutrinorum urbem.** Sutrium, an ancient town of Etruria, faithful to the Romans, and several times besieged by the Etruscans. Camillus retook it on the same day that it had surrendered to the Etruscans.

245. **sub** = 'in subjection to.'

252. **fluxit** = 'passed away.'

253. **Praesumpserunt** = 'assumed.'

265. **collo suo**: ablative after **imposito**, which is in agreement with **torque.**

275. **parvis Romanis rebus** = 'though the Roman state was small.'

286. **annorum.** Descriptive genitive.

293. **triumphatum est** = 'a triumph was celebrated.'

consulibus = in honour of: dat. of advantage.

294. **Rostra.** The stage in the Forum from which orators addressed the people, so called because it was adorned with the beaks of vessels lately captured from the Antiates in the Latin War.

295. **Alexandria.** Founded in B.C. 332 upon the narrow neck of land between L. Mareotis in Egypt and the Mediterranean. Under the fostering care of the Ptolemies, being the capital of a great and fertile country, on the highway of commerce between the East and West, it became the wealthiest and most magnificent city in the world.

Alexandro. The great Macedonian conqueror of the world; born B.C. 356, died 323, at Babylon.

299. **Picenum, etc.** See Map.

300. **cum honore** = 'with the title of.'

305. **capitis** = 'to death.' Gen. after some word like *crimine, nomine*, etc., understood.

307. **Papirio** = 'against Papirius.' Dative with notion of disadvantage.

311. **sub jugum miserunt** = 'caused them to pass under the yoke'—a sign of defeat, and an indelible disgrace. The *jugum* was made by fastening a spear across two others stuck upright in the ground.

317. **Aquam Claudiam.** The Claudian Aqueduct.

viam Appiam. The celebrated Appian Road, the communication between Rome and Southern Italy. It issued from the Porta Capena and ended at Brundusium. It was commenced by Appius Claudius, B.C. 312.

326. **fuit.** Be careful to translate **fuit** as a present perfect —has been. Why?

335. **in auxilium** = 'to help them.'

336. **Achillis.** Son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Greek warriors who fought against Troy.

342. **agerentur.** Subjunctive because subordinate to another sentence containing a subjunctive.

348. **adverso vulnere** = 'with wounds in front.'

350. **se...potuisse.** Accusative with infinitive depending on a verb of speech implied in the words **cum hac voce.**

351. **sibi contigissent** = 'had fallen to his lot.'

362. **ut...voluerit.** A perfect subjunctive for an imperfect is not unusual where the *fact* is to be brought out.

365. **Romanorum**: objective genitive; 'admiration for the Romans.'

367. **ita ut** = 'on the understanding that.'

374. **infames haberi** = 'should be considered disgraced.'

375. **ante** is an adverb to be taken with **quam.**

381. **putaretur.** Dependent verb in oratio obliqua.

contra caput ejus = 'against his life.'

393. **spopondisset.** Dependent verb in oratio obliqua.

406. **Argos, -i** (Argi, -orum). A town in S. Greece. Pyrrus while laying siege to Argos was killed by a tile thrown from the top of a house by a woman, B.C. 272.

410. **Ptolemaeo.** Ptolemaeus I., surnamed Soter, the first of a long line of Egyptian kings, had been one of Alexander's generals, and when at his death the Macedonian empire was divided, Egypt fell to the lot of Ptolemy.

416. **Ariminum.** A coast town in Umbria, which had been until B.C. 268 in possession of the Senonian Gauls.

417. **Beneventum.** A town in Samnium, on the via Appia. Its original name, Maleventum (=foul air), was changed to Beneventum by the Romans when they colonized it in B.C. 268.

425. **essent.** Subjunctive of indirect question.

429. **cessassent.** Quanquam in statements of *fact* is usually found with the indicative. There is no reason for the subjunctive here.

436. **Tauromenitani.** Tauromenium, a populous city on the east coast of Sicily.

Catinenses. Catana or Catina, a town at the foot of Mt. Etna.

441. **talenta.** The Attic silver talent is probably meant here : it was worth £243 15s. of our money.

446. **Liburnis.** Light vessels built upon a model taken from the Liburnians, a sea-faring people living on the east shore of the Adriatic. (Liburnae, -arum, supply *naves*): cf. Hor. *Ep.* I., "Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium, Amice, propugnacula."

447. **Duilius.** Duilius won his battles by a new device. Each ship was furnished with a grappling-iron, by means of which the Roman sailors seized the enemy's ships and then boarded them.

458. **pugnatum.** Supply *est.*

461. **Clypeam.** A city in the Carthaginian territory known as Aspis until it was captured in the first Punic War by the Romans, who translated the name into the corresponding Latin Clypea.

463. **Carthaginem.** One of the first cities of the ancient world. It was situated on the north coast of Africa, and was said to have been founded by Phoenicians from Tyre under Dido. The struggle for supremacy with Rome covered a period of more than 100 years, and was fought out in three wars. The first lasted from B.C. 265-242. The second from the siege of Saguntum in B.C. 218 to the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. The third broke out in B.C. 149, and Carthage was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger in B.C. 146.

495. **in aliquo** = 'in any degree.'

511. **omnia itinera compleret** = 'reached their journey's end.'

517. **nihil quasi Romanus egit** = 'behaved not at all like a Roman.'

522. **tanti.** Gen. of price = 'so valuable.'

525. **nullus.** **nullus** for '**nemo**' in the nom. case is extremely rare.

528. **servierat.** The subjunctive would have been more usual here in a dependent sentence in *oratio obliqua.* Perhaps **postquam Afris servierat** is not part of the speech of Regulus, but inserted by Eutropius.

532. **contra auspicia** = 'in defiance of the auspices.' The method of taking the auspices on military expeditions was rather different from the practice in time of peace. A coop of chickens was taken, and the *pullarius* brought them out and fed them at early dawn: if they refused to eat it was a bad omen, but if they ate greedily it was considered a favourable sign.

550. **infinitum** = 'an infinite amount.'

552. **VI. Idus Martias** = ante diem sextum Idus Martias = the 10th of March.

561. **ex fisco** = from the State treasury.'

565. **intra sex dies, quam venerant** = 'within six days of their arrival.' This seems to be a confusion of two constructions, *intra sex dies* and *post sextum diem quam venerant.*

567. **ex medietate** = 'to the extent of a half.'

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
demons., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
f., feminine.
frequent., frequentative.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
infin., infinitive.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subs., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v.n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.

VOCABULARY.

The parts of regular verbs are not given.
A dot occurring in a word separates the parts of a compound.

DEDICATION.

Eutrop-ius, -ii, *m.*, Eutropius.
breviar-ium, -ii, *n.*, summary.
a, or **ab**, *prep. gov. abl.*, by, from.
urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.
con·d-o, -ere, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 3, I build, I found.
lib-er, -ri, *m.*, a book.
I = prim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, first.
et, *conj.*, and. **et ... et**, both ... and.
II = secund-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, second.
domin-us, -i, *m.*, a lord, a chief.
Valen-s, -tis, *m.*, Valens, Emperor of the East A.D. 364-378.
Gothic-us, -i, *m.*, Gothicus.
Maxim-us, *adj.*, greatest, (*as a title*) most mighty.
perpetu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting, perpetual, (*here*) immortal.
August-us, -i, *m.*, Augustus.
V = vir, **vĭr-i**, *m.*, a man.
C = clarissim-us, -a, -um. *adj.*, most illustrious.
Mag-ister, -istri, *m.*, a master.
memŏr-ia, -iae, *f.*, memory, recollection.
re-s, -i, *f.*, a thing, circumstance, property, (*pl.*) affairs.
Roman-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.
e or **ex**, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of, from, according to.
volunt-as, -atis, *f.*, will, pleasure.
mansuetud-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, clemency.
tu-us, -a, -um, *adj. pron.*, thy, your.
ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to.
nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our, belonging to us.
qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* who, which.
in, *prep. with abl.*, in, on, *with acc.*, into, for.
negoti-um, -i, *n.*, business, affairs.
vel ... vel, *conj.*, either .. or (volo, I wish).
bellic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, military.
cīvīl-is, -e, *adj.* of *or* as a citizen, political, civil.

e·min-eo, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I stand forth, am distinguished.
per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.
ord-o, -ĭnis, *m.*, order, arrangement.
temp-us, -ŏris, *n.*, time.
brĕv-is, -e, *adj.*, short.
narrat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, history, narrative.
col·lig-o, -ere, ·lēg-i, ·lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I collect, I gather together (cum, lego).
strictim, *adv.*, briefly.
ad·d-o, ·dĭd-i, ·dĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I give in addition, I add.
etiam, *adv.*, even, also.
hic, haec, hoc, *demons. pron.*, this.
prin·cep-s, ·cĭp-is, *m.*, a prince, an emperor.
vit-a, -ae, *f.*, life.
e·grĕg-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, distinguished, eminent (e, grex).
ex·t-o, -are, ·tĭt-i, ·tĭt-um, *v.n.* 1, I stand out.
ut, *conj.*, that, as.
tranquillit-as, -atis, *f.*, Serenity, Serene Highness.
pos·sum, pos·se, pot·ui, *v. irreg.*, I am able (potis, able *and* sum).
men-s, -tis, *f.*, a mind.
divin-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, divine.
laet-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v.n. dep.* 1, I rejoice.
prius, *adv.*, before, sooner. **prius ... quam**, before that.
se, *reflex. pron. sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
illustr-is, -e, *adj.*, famous, illustrious.
fact-um, -i, *n.*, a deed, an action.
ad·ministr-o, *v.a.* 1, I govern.
imper-ium, -ii, *n.*, an empire.
sĕqu-or, -i, -ūtus (*or* sec-ūtus) sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.
co·gnosc-o, -ere, ·gnov-i, ·gnĭt um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I ascertain.
lect-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a reading (lego).

LIBER I.

I. 1.

nĕque (*or* nec), *conj.*, nor (nec ... nec, neither ... nor).
exord-ium, -ii, *n.*, a beginning.
ull-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.
fĕre, *adv.*, almost, generally, about.
mĭnus, *comp. adv.*, less.
in·crement-um, -i, *n.*, increase, growth (in, cresco, I increase).
tot-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, entire.
orb-is, -is, *m.*, a circle, the world.
amplius, *comp. adv.*, more, greater.
humān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, human.
record-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.* 1, I remember.
Rōmŭl-us, -i, *m.*, Romulus.
hăb-eo, *v.a.* 2, I have, I consider.
Re-a, -ae, *f.*, Rea.
Silv-ia, -iae, *f.*, Silvia.
Vestāl-is, -e, *adj.*, belonging to Vesta, Vestal.
virg-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, a virgin, a maiden.

fīli-us, -i, *m.*, a son.
quantum, *adv.*, as much as, as far as.
pŭt-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I deem.
Mar-s, Mar-tis, *m.*, Mars.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
Rēm-us, -i, *m.*, Remus.
frāt-er, -ris, *m.*, a brother.
un-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.
part-us, -ūs, *m.*, a birth.
ē·d-o, -ere, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth.
is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, among.
past-or, -ōris, *m.*, a herdsman, a shepherd.
latrocĭn-or, *v. dep.* 1, I rob, I lead a robber's life (latro, a robber).
dĕcem. *indecl. num. adj.*, ten.
octo, *indecl. num. adj.*, eight.
ann-us, -i, *m.*, a year.
nasc-or, -i, **nat-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I am born.
exigu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
Palatīn-us, -i, *m.*, the Palatine.
mon-s, -tis, *m.*, a hill, a mountain.
con·stitu-o, -ere, ·stĭtŭ-i, ·stĭtūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I build, I establish (sto, I stand; statuo, I cause to stand).
XI. = **undĕcĭm-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, eleventh.
Kalend-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, the Calends; the first day of a Roman month.
Mai-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the month of May.
Olymp-ĭas, -ĭădis, *f.*, an Olympiad.
sext-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, sixth.
ter·tĭus, -tĭa, -tĭum, *num. adj.*, third.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after, behind.
Troj-a, -ae, *f.*, Troy.
excid-ium, -ii, *n.*, destruction.
plur-imus, -ima, -imum, *superl. adj.*, most, highest.
min-imus, -ima, -imum, *superl. adj.*, smallest, lowest.
-que, *conj*, and.
tra·d-o, -ere, ·dĭd-i, ·dĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hand over, I relate (trans, do).
trecent-ēsĭmus, -ēsĭma, -ēsĭmum, *num. adj.*, the three hundredth.
nōnāg-ēsĭmus, -ēsĭma, -ēsĭmum, *num. adj.*, ninetieth.
quart-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth.

I. 2.

cīvĭt-as, -ātis, *f.*, a state.
nōm-en, -ĭnis, *n.*, a name.
su-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, his own, her own, its own.
Rōm-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.
vŏc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I name.
ăg-o, -ere, **ēg-i**, **act-um**, *v.a.* 3, I do, I treat (I drive).
multitud-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, a large number.
fīn-ĭtĭmus, -ĭtĭma, -ĭtĭmum, *adj.*, bordering on; *subst.*, a neighbour.
re·cĭp-io, -ere, **recēp i**, **recept-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take again, I receive. recipere se, to betake oneself (re, capio).

centum, *num. adj. indecl.*, a hundred.
sĕn-ior, -iōris, *comp. adj.*, older; *subst. pl.*, the elders.
lĕg-o, -ere, lēg-i, lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I pick out, I choose.
consĭl-ium, -ii, *n.*, advice, plan, counsel.
omn-is, -e, *adj.*, every; *pl.*, all.
Senāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a Senator, member of the Senate.
nōmĭn-o, *v.a.* 1, I give a name to, I call (nomen).
propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.
senect-us, -ūtis, *f.*, old age.
tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.
cum, *conj.*, when, since, although.
ux-or, ōris, *f.*, a wife.
ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, the (man) himself.
pŏpŭl-us, -i, *m.*, a people.
non, *adv.*, not.
invīt-o, *v.a.* 1, I invite.
spectācul-um, -i, *n.*, a show, a spectacle.
lud-us. -i, *m.*, a game, a sport.
vīcīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring.
nā-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a nation, a tribe (nascor, I am born).
atque, *conj.*, and.
răp-io, -ĕre, -ŭi, -tum, *v.a.* 3, I seize, I snatch away.
com·mŏv-eo, -ēre, ·mōv-i, ·mōt-um, *v.a.* 2, I stir up, I excite.
bell-um, -i, *n.*, war.
injūri-a, -ae, *f.*, a wrong, an insult.
Caenīn-enses, -ensium, *m. pl.*, the people of Caenīna, the Caeninenses.
vinc-o, -ere, vīc-i, vict-um, *v.a.* 3, I conquer.
Antemn-ātes, -ātum, *m. pl.*, the people of Antemnae, the Antemnates.
Crustŭm-īni, -īnorum, *m. pl.*, the people of Crustumium, the Crustumini.
Săb-īni, -īnorum, *m. pl.*, the Sabines.
Fidēn-ātes, -ātĭum, *m. pl.*, the people of Fidēnae, the Fidenates.
Veient-es, -ĭum, *m. pl.*, the people of Veii, the Veientes.
oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town.
cing-o, -ĕre, cinx-i, cinct-um, *v.a.* 3, I surround.
or-ior, -iri, ort-us sum, *v. dep.* 4, I arise.
subĭto, *adv.*, suddenly, unexpectedly.
tempes-tas, -tātis, *f.*, a storm.
com·pār-eo, -ēre, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I am visible, I appear.
reg-num, -ni, *n.*, a kingdom, a reign.
tric-ēsĭmus, -ēsĭma, -ēsĭmum, *num. adj.*, thirtieth.
sept-ĭmus, -ĭma, -ĭmum, *num. adj.*, seventh.
de-us, -i, *m.*, a god (*voc.* deus, *pl.* dei *or* dii).
trans·eo, ·ire, ·īv-i *or* ·i-i, ·it-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go across.
crēd-o, -ĕre, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, *v.a. and n.* 3, I believe, I trust.
con·secr-o, *v.a.* 1, I consecrate, I deify (cum, sacro).

deinde, *adv.*, afterwards, thereupon.
quī-ni, -nae, -na, *distrib. num. adj.*, five each.
di-es, -ēi, *m. and f.*, a day.
imper-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I rule.
regn-o, *v.a.* 1, I rule.
com·plĕo, ·plēre, ·plēv-i, ·plēt-um, *v.a.* 2, I fill up, I complete.

I. 3.

postea, *adv.*, afterwards (post, eam).
Num-a, -ae, *m.*, Numa.
Pompil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Pompilius.
rex, rēg-is, *m.*, a king.
cre-o, *v.a.* 1, I make.
quĭdem, *adv.*, indeed.
n·ull-us, -a, -um (*gen*, nullīus, *dat* nulli), *adj.*, no, not one; *subst.*, no one (ne, ullus).
gĕr-o, -ĕre, gess-i, gest-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry on.
sed, *conj.*, but.
quam, *adv.*, how, than.
pro·sum, prod·esse, pro·fu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am of use to, I benefit (*with dat.*).
nam, *conj.*, for.
lex, lēg-is, *f.*, a law.
mos, mōr-is, *m.*, custom; *pl.*, manners.
con·suē-tūdo, -tūdĭnis, *f.*, a custom.
proel-ĭum, -ĭi, *n.*, a battle.
jam, *adv.*, now.
latr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a robber.
ac, *conj.*, and.
sēmi·barbăr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, half barbarian.
de·scrīb-o, -ĕre, ·scrips-i, ·script-um, *v.a.* 3, I write down, I mark off.
mens-is, -is, *m.*, a month (*from* mēt-ior, mens-us sum, I measure).
sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.
alĭquis, alĭqua, alĭquid, *indef. pron.*, someone, anyone.
aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, *adj. pron.*, some, any.
sup·putat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a reckoning, computation.
con·fund-o, -ĕre, ·fūd-i, ·fūs-um, *v.a.* 3, I confound, I confuse.
in·fīnī-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, unlimited, innumerable.
sacr-um, -i, *n.*, a religious ceremony.
templ-um, -i, *n.*, a temple.
morb-us, -i, *m.*, a disease.
dē·cēd-o, -ĕre, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go down, I depart, I die (cedo, I go).
quadrag-ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsimum, *num. adj.*, fortieth.

I. 4.

suc·ced-o, -ĕre, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.a.* 3, I go after, I follow (sub, cedo).
Tull-us, -i, *m.*, Tullus.
Hostīl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Hostilius.
re·par-o, *v.a.* 1, I restore, I repair, I renew, I get again.
Alb-āni, -ānōrum, *m.*, the people of Alba, the Albans.
dŭŏdĕcĭm-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, twelfth.
milia-rium, -rii, *n.*, a milestone.
sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

al-ĭus, -ĭa, -ĭud (*gen.* al-īus, *dat.* al-ĭi,), *adj. pron.*, another (alii ... alii, some ... others).
sex-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, sixth.
ab·sum, ·esse, ·fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am distant.
oct-āvus, -āva, -āvum, *num. adj.*, eighth.
dĕcim-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, tenth.
super-o, *v.a.* 1, I am over, I conquer.
ampli-o, *v.a.* 1, I enlarge.
ad·jĭc-io, -ĕre, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I add to (ad, jacio).
Caeli-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Caelian.
triginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, thirty.
du-o, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.
ful-men, -mĭnis, *n.*, lightning, a thunderbolt.
ic-o, -ere, -i, -tum, *v.a.* 3, I strike.
dŏm-us, -ūs, *f.*, a house.
ard-eo, -ere, ars-i, ars-um, *v.n.* 2, I am on fire, I burn.

I. 5.

Anc-us, -i, *m.*, Ancus.
Marc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Marcius.
fīli-a, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.
nĕp-os, -ōtis, *m.*, a grandson, a descendant.
sus·cip-io, -ere, ·cēp-i, ·cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I take up, I receive (sub, capio).
contra, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.
Latīn-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the people of Latium, the Latins.
dīmĭc-o, *v.n.* 1, I fight.
Aventīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Aventine.
Jān-ĭculum, -ĭculi, *n.* Janiculum.
apud, *prep. gov. acc.*, near, at, by.
ost-ĭum, -ii, *n.*, a mouth (of a river).
Tĭbĕr-is, -is, *m.*, the Tiber (now the Tevere).
supra, *prep. gov. acc.*, above, upon.
mar-e, -is (*nom. pl.*, maria), *n.*, the sea.
vīc-ēsĭmus, -ēsĭma, -ēsĭmum, *num. adj.*, twentieth.
per·eo, ·ire, ·iv-i *or* ·ĭ-i, ·ĭt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go through, I perish.

I. 6.

Prisc-us, -i, *m.*, Priscus.
Tarquin-ius, -ĭi, *m.*, Tarquinius.
ac·cip-io, -ere, ·cēp-i, ·cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I receive (ad, capio).
num-ĕrus, -ĕri, *m.*, a number.
du·plĭc-o, *v.a.* 1, I double (duo, plico, I fold).
circ-us, -i, *m.*, a circus.
aedĭ·fĭc-o, *v.a.* 1, I build (aedes, a house, facio).
in·stitŭ-o, -ere, ·stĭtu-i, ·stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I establish, I found.
per·măn-eo, -ere, ·mans-i, ·mans-um, *v.n.* 2, I remain, I continue.
ī-dem, eă-dem, ĭ-dem (*gen.* ējus-dem, *dat.* eī-dem), *adj. pron.*, the same.
părum, *adv.*, little, too little.
ăg-er, -ri, *m.*, a field, *pl.*, the country.

sub·lat-us est *from* **toll-o**, -ere, **sus·tul-i**, **sub·lat-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take away.
territor-ĭum, -ĭi, *n.*, territory, landed possessions.
jung-o, -ere, **junx-i**, **junct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I join.
triumph-o, *v.n.* 1, I celebrate a triumph.
intr-o, *v.n.* 1, I enter.
mur-us, -i, *m.*, a wall.
făc-ĭo, -ere, **fēc-i**, **fact-um**, *v.a.* 3, I make.
cloāc-a, -ae, *f.*, a drain, a sewer.
Capitōl-ĭum, -ĭi, *n.*, the Capitol.
incho-o, *v.a.* 1, I begin.
oc·cīd-o, -ere, -i, **·cis-um**, *v.a.* 3, I kill (ob, caedo).

I. 7.

Serv-ius, -ii, *m.*, Servius.
Tull-ius, -ii, *m.*, Tullius.
gign-o, -ere, **gĕnu-i**, **gĕnĭt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth (genitus, born).
nō-bĭlis, -bĭle, *adj.*, noble.
fē-mĭna, -mĭnae, *f.*, a woman.
cap-tīvus, -tīva, -tīvum, *adj.*, captive (capio).
tamen, *conj.*, nevertheless, yet.
ancill-a, -ae, *f.*, a slave, a handmaid.
quŏque, *conj.*, also.
sub·ĭg-o, -ere, **·ēg-i**, **·act-um**, *v.a.* 3, I conquer, I subdue (sub, ago).
tres, tria, *num. adj.*, three.
Quĭrīn-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, belonging to Quirinus, Quirinal.
Vīmĭn·ālis, -āle, *adj.*, Viminal.
Esquĭl-īnus, -īna, -īnum, *adj.*, belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline.
ad·jung-o, -ere, **·junx-i**, **·junct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I join to.
foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch, an entrenchment (fod-io, foss-um, I dig).
circum, *prep. gov. acc.*, around.
duc-o, -ere, **dux-i**, **duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I draw, I lead.
cens-us, -ūs, *m.*, a census, rating (censeo, I assess).
ordĭn-o, *v.a.* 1, I arrange, I appoint (ord-o, -ĭnis, a straight row).
adhuc, *adv.*, hitherto.
terr-a, -ae, *f.*, the earth, land.
in·cognĭt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown (cognosco, I become acquainted with).
sub, *prep. gov. abl.*, under.
de·fer-o, -re, **·tŭl-i**, **·lāt-um**, *v.a irreg.*, I bring *or* carry down, I confer.
căp-ut, -ĭtis, *n.*, a head, life.
octoginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, eighty.
mille, *num. adj. indecl.*, a thousand; *subst.*, **milli-a**, *n. pl.*, a thousand.
cīv-is, -is, *com.*, a citizen.
scĕl-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a wicked act a crime.
gĕn-er, -ĕri, *m.*, a son-in-law
Superb-us, -i, *m.*, Superbus

I. 8 (A).

L = Luc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lucius.
ultim-us, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, last, farthest.

Volsc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Volscians.
gen-s, -tis, *f.*, a family, a tribe.
Camp-anĭa, -anĭae, *f.*, Campania.
eo, **ire**, **īv-i** *or* **i-i**, **ĭt-um**, *v.n. irreg.*, I go.
longe, *adv.*, far.
Gab-ii, -iōrum, *m.*, Gabii.
Suess-a Pomet-ia, *gen.* Suessae Pomet-iae, *f.*, Suessa Pometiā.
Tusc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, The Etrurians.
pax, **pāc-is**, *f.*, peace.
Ju-piter, *gen.* **Jov-is**, *m.*, Jupiter.
Ardĕ-a, -ae, *f.*, Ardea.
op·pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight against, I besiege.
pōn-o, -ere, **pŏs-ui**, **pŏs-ĭtum**, *v.a.* 3, I place.
per·d-o, -ere, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 3, I lose.
juvĕn-is, -is, *adj.*, young.
jun-ĭor, -iōris, *comp.*, younger.
nobĭl-issimus,-issima,-issimum, *superl. adj.* (*see* nobilis).
Lucrēti-a, -ae, *f.*, Lucretia.
pudīc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, modest, virtuous.
Collatīn-us, -i, *m.*, Collatinus.
stupr-o, *v.a.* 1, I defile, I debauch.
de, *prep. gov. abl.*, of, concerning, respecting.
marīt-us, -i, *m.*, a husband.
pat-er, -ris, *m.*, a father.
amīc-us, -i, *m.*, a friend.
quĕr-or, -i, **quest-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I complain.
conspect-us, -ūs, *m.*, a sight, a view (conspicio).
caus-a, -ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.
Brut-us, -i, *m.*, Brutus.
paren-s, -tis, *com.*, a parent, a kinsman.
con·cĭt-o, *v.a.* 1, I stir up.
ad·ĭm-o, -ere, -ēm-i, -empt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take away.

I. 8 (B).

mox, *adv.*, soon, afterwards.
exercĭt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an army.
re·linqu-o, -ere, ·līqu-i, ·lict-um, *v.a.* 3, I leave, I leave behind.
vĕn-io, -ire, **vēn-i**, **vent-um**, *v.a.* 4, I come.
port-a, -ae, *f.*, a gate.
claud-o, -ere, **claus-i**, **claus-um**, *v.a.* 3, I shut.
ex·clūd-o, -ere, ·clus-i, ·clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I shut out.
viginti, *indecl. num. adj.*, twenty.
lībĕr-i, -ōrum, *m.*, children.
fŭg-io, -ere, **fūg-i**, **fug-ĭtum**, *v.n.* 3, I flee away, I escape.
ita, *adv.*, so, in this way.
septem, *indecl. num. adj.*, seven.
du·cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, two hundred.
quadraginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, forty.
tribus, *see* tres.
ŭbĭ, *adv.*, where, when.
plurĭmum, *superl. adv.*, mostly, very much, in a very high degree.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely, hardly.

usque, *adv.*, all the way, as far as.
quin-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, fifth.
pos·sĭd-eo, -ere, ·sēd-i, ·sess-um, *v.a.* 2, I possess.

I. 9.

hinc, *adv.*, hereupon, then.
con·sŭl, -is, *m.*, a consul.
coep-i, -isse, -tum, *defect. verb*, I begin.
pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, instead of, for.
si, *conj.*, if.
măl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, wicked.
vŏl-o, vel-le, vŏlu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am willing, I wish.
alter, alter-a, altĕr-um, *adj.*, the other (of two), one of two, *with num. adj.*, the second.
potes-tas, -tātis, *f.*, power (potens).
sĭmĭl-is, -e, *adj.*, like, similar.
co·erc-eo, *v.a.* 2, I correct, I restrain (cum, arceo).
plăc-eo, *v.n.* 2, I please; **plăc-et**, -uit, *v. impers.*, it is resolved.
ne, *conj.*, lest, that ... not, *with imper. mood*, not.
longius, *comp. adj.*, longer (*comp.*, of longe).
dĭūturn-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, length of time (diu, *adv.*, for a long time).
in·solen-s, -tis, *adv.*, unaccustomed, insolent, arrogant (soleo, I am accustomed).
red·d-o, -ere, -ĭdi, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 3, I render, I make.
semper, *adv.*, always.
sc-io, -ire, scīv-i *or* sci-i, scitum, *v.a.* 4, I know (how).
futūr-us, -a, -um, *fut. part. of* sum.
prīvāt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, private; *subst.*, **prīvāt-us**, -i, *m.*, a private person.
igĭtur, *adv.*, therefore, consequently.
ex·pell-o, -ere, ·pŭl-i, ·pul-sum, *v.a.* 3, I drive out, I expel.
Jūn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Junius.
maxime, *superl. adv.*, chiefly, mainly.
statim, *adv.*, immediately.
dign-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, dignity, honour (dign-us, worthy).
enim, *conj.*, for.
quis-quam, quae-quam, quic-quam *or* quid-quam, *pron. indef.*, any (person *or* thing).
măn-eo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v.n.* 2, I stay, I remain.
ergo, *adv.*, therefore, consequently.
patr-ĭmōnĭum, -ĭmōnĭi, *n.*, paternal fortune, patrimony (pater).
migr-o, *v.n.* 1, I remove.
lŏc-us, -i, *m.* (*pl.*, loc-i *and* loc-a), a place.
Valer-ius, -ii, *m.*, Valerius.
Publicŏl-a, -ae, *m.*, Publicola.
multus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, much, great; *pl.* many.
re·stitŭ-o, -ere, ·stĭtŭ-i, ·stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I replace, I restore (re, statuo).

I. 10.

pugn-a, -ae, *f.*, a fight, a battle.
Arrun-s, -tis, *m.*, Arruns.
invĭcem, *adv.*, in turn, mutually.
vict-or, -ōris, *m.*, a conqueror, (vinco, I conquer).
re·ced-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go back, I withdraw.
matrōn-a, -ae, *f.*, a wife, a matron.
defens-or, -ōris, *m.*, a defender (defendo).
pudīc-itia, -itiae, *f.*, modesty, chastity.
quasi, *adv.*, as if, as.
com·mun-is, -e, *adj.*, common, belonging equally to several.
lūg-eo, -ere, lux-i, *v.a.* 2, I mourn for.
Spur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Spurius.
Lucret-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lucretius.
Tricipitīn-us, -i, *m.*, Tricipitinus.
collēg-a, -ae, *m.*, a colleague.
mŏr-ior, -i, mortu-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I die.
ĭtĕrum, *adj.*, a second time, again.
Horat-ius, -ii, *m.*, Horatius.
Pulvill-us, -i, *m.*, Pulvillus.
sūm-o, -ere, sumps-i, sumpt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take, I choose.
primum, *adv.*, first, at first, for the first time.
quinque, *num. adj. indecl.*, five.
cēd-o, -ere, cess-i, cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go, I depart.

I. 11.

in·fĕr-o, ·fer-ri, ·tul-i, il·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry into *or* against.
auxĭl-ium, -ii, *n.*, help, assistance; *pl.*, auxiliary troops.
fer-o, -re, tul-i, lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry, I bring, I bear.
Porsenn-a, -ae, *m.*, Porsenna.
Tusci-a, -ae, *f.*, Etruria.
paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
vērum, *adv.*, but.
ex·ĭg-o, -ere, ·ēg-i, ·act-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive out.
prae·st-o, -are, ·stĭt-i, ·stĭt-um *and* ·stāt-um, *v.a.* 1, I render, I give.
Tuscŭl-um, -i, *n.*, Tusculum.
con·fer-o, -re, ·tŭl-i, col·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I collect; *with reflex. pron.*, I betake myself.
ibi, *adv.*, there.
quăttuordĕcim, *num. adj. indecl.*, fourteen.
con·senesc-o, -ere, ·sen-ui, *v.n.* 3, I grow old (together with).
ill-e, -a, -ud, *pron. demons.*, that, he, she, it.
quăter, *distrib. num. adv.*, four times.
fatālĭter, *adv.*, according to the fates, by fate.
ad·eo, *adv.*, to such an extent, so.
paup-er, -ĕris, *adj.*, poor.
collāt-us, -a, -um (*see* confero *above*).
numm-us, -i, *m.*, a coin, money.
sumpt-us, -ūs, *m.*, cost, expense.
sepultūr-a, -ae, *f.*, burial.
sic-uti, *adv.*, so as, just as.

I. 12.

nōn-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, ninth.

ex·act-us (*see* exĭgo, 11).
soc-er, -ĕri, *m.*, a father-in-law.
vindĭc-o, *v.a.* 1, I avenge.
ingen-s, -tis, *adj.*, great.
nŏv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
dictatūr-a, -ae, *f.*, the dictatorship.
ap·pell-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I name (ad, pello).
maj-or, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, greater.
consulāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the consulship.
ĕqu-es, -ĭtis, *com.*, a horse soldier, a knight: *pl.*, cavalry (equus, a horse).
dictāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a dictator (dicto, I say frequently).
ob·sĕqu-or, -i, ·sĕquut-us (or ·sĕcut-us) sum, *v. dep.* 3, I submit to, I obey.
similĭus, *comp. adv.*, more like.
dīc-o, -ere, dix-i, dict-um, *v.a.* 3, I say, I tell.
antiqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, old, ancient.
nunc, *adv.*, now.
ves-ter, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*, your, yours.
Octaviān-us, -i, *m.*, Octavianus.
ante, *prep. gov. acc.*, before.
C = Gai-us, -i, *m.*, Gaius.
Caes-ar, -ăris, *m.*, Caesar.
hŏn-or, -ōris, *m.*, honour, rank.
autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.
T = Titu-s, -i, *m.*, Titus.
Larc-ius, -ii, *m.* Larcius.
Sp = Spurius.
Cass-ius, -ii, *m.*, Cassius.

I. 13.

sedĭti-o, -ōnis, *f.*, insurrection, sedition.
tanquam, *adv.*, so as, as if.
prĕm-o, -ere, press-i, press-um, *v.a.* 3, I press, I oppress.
tribun-us, -i, *m.*, a tribune.
pleb-s, -is, *f.*, the common people, the commons.
proprĭ-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own, special.
jūd-ex, -ĭcis, *m.*, a judge, a ruler.
sĕn-ātus, -ātus, *m.*, the Senate.
tut-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.

I. 14.

ăc-ies, -iēi, *f.*, a battle, an army (drawn up).
Cŏrĭŏl-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Corioli.
optĭm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, the best.

I. 15.

postquam, *conj.*, after that.
e·jic-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I cast forth, I thrust out (e, jăcio).
ex·puls-us, -a, -um (*see* expello, 9).
Q = Quint-ius, -ii, *m.*, Quintius.
dux, dŭc-is, *com.*, a leader.
cap-io, -ere, cēp-i, capt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take.
con·tend-o, -ere, -i, ·tent-um, *v.n.* 3, I go eagerly, I hasten.
irasc-or, -i, irat-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I am angry.
saepe, *adv.*, often.
ac·ced-o, -ere. ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I approach, I am added (ad, cedo).
patri-a, -ae, *f.*, fatherland, native land.

legāt-us, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, a lieutenant.
pĕt-o, -ere, -īvi *or* -ĭi, -ītum, *v.a.* 3, I seek.
rĕpudi-o, *v.a.* 1, I reject, I repudiate.
nĭsĭ, *conj.*, unless, except.
mā-ter, -tris, *f.*, a mother.
Vetūri-a, -ae, *f.*, Veturia.
Volumni-a, -ae, *f.*, Volumnia.
flēt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a weeping (fleo, I weep).
dēpreca-tiō, -tionis, *f.*, a begging off, an earnest entreaty.
re·mŏv-eo, -ere, ·mōv-i, ·motum, *v.a.* 2, I remove.

I. 16.

Fab-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fabius.
Virgin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Virginius.
tre·cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, three hundred.
hom-o, -ĭnis, *com.*, a man, a human being.
Fab-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Fabian.
famĭli-a, -ae, *f.*, a household, a family.
sol-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone (*gen.* sol-īus).
pro·mitt-o, -ere, ·mīs-i, ·missum, *v.a.* 3, I send forward, I promise.
certām-en, -ĭnis, *n.*, a combat.
im·pl-eo, -ēre, ·plēv-i, ·plētum, *v.a.* 2, I fill up, I complete, I carry out.
ĭtaque, *conj.*, and so.
pro·ficisc-or, -i, ·fect-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I set out.
singŭl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, each one, single.
magn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.
dēb-eo, -ere, -ui, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 2, I owe, I ought to.
con·cĭd-o, -ere, -i, *v.n.* 3, I fall (con, cado).
omnīno, *adv.*, altogether, entirely (*here* only).
super·sum, ·esse, ·fu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am left, I survive.
tan-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, so great, so large.
ae-tas, -tātis, *f.*, age.
puer-īlis, -īle, *adj.*, boyish, youthful (puer).
in·vĕn-io, -ire, ·vēn-i, ·ventum, *v.a.* 4, I come upon, I find.
septemdecim, *num. adj. indecl.*, seventeen.
undeviginti, *num. adj. indecl.*, nineteen.

I. 17.

Algĭd-us, -i, *m.*, Algidus.
duodĕc-ĭmus, -ĭma, -ĭmum, *num. adj.*, twelfth.
ferme, *adv.*, almost, nearly.
ob·sid-eo, -ere, ·sēd-i, -sess-um, *v.n.* 2, I blockade (ob, sedeo).
Cincinnāt-us, -i, *m.*, Cincinnatus.
quattuor, *indecl. num. adj.*, four.
jūgĕr-um, -i, *n.*, a juger, an acre (*plural*, jugera, jugerum).
pos·sĭd-eo, -ere, ·sēd-i, ·sessum, *v.a.* 2, I possess.
măn-us, -ūs, *f.*, a hand, a band.
cŏl-o, -ere, -ui, cult-um, *v.a.* 3, I cultivate, I inhabit.
op-us, -ĕris, *n.*, work.
ar-o, *v.a.* 1, I plough.

sud-or, -ōris, *m.*, sweat.
de·terg-eo, -ere, ·ters-i, -ters-um, *v.a.* 2, I wipe off.
tŏg-a, -ae, *f.*, a toga.
prae·text-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, praetexta, edged (prae·texo, I weave).
caed-o, -ere, cĕcīd-i, caes-um, *v.a.* 3, (I cause to fall), I kill.
hos-tis, -tis, *m.*, a stranger, an enemy (public).
lībĕr-o, *v.a.* 1, I set free.

I. 18.

consul-āris, -āre, *adj.*, belonging to a consul, consular, *subst.*, an ex-consul.
cess-o, *v.n.* 1, I cease.
summ-us, -a, -um, *super. adj.*, highest.
decem·vir-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Decemvirs.
bĕne, *adv.*, well.
Ap = App-ĭus, -ĭi, *m.*, Appius.
Claud-ius, -ii, *m.*, Claudius.
qui-dam, quae·dam, quod·dam, *indef. pron.*, a certain (one).
honest-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, honourable.
stĭpend-ium, -ii, *n.*, military service.
mīlĭt-o, *v.n.* 1, I serve (as a soldier).
cor·rump-o, -ere, ·rūp-i, ·rupt-um, *v.a.* 3, I debauch.
stupr-um, -i, *n.*, defilement.
sus-tĭn-eo, -ere, ·tin-ui, ·tent-um, *v.a.* 2, I endure, I undergo.
re·grĕd-ior, -i, ·gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I return.

tumult-us, -ūs, *m.*, insurrection, sedition.
damn-o, *v.a.* 1, I condemn.

I. 19.

re·bell-o, *v.n.* 1, I renew war, I revolt.
Tolumn-ius, -ĭi, *m.*, Tolumnius.
amb-o, -ae, -o, *adj. pl.*, both.
Fidēn-ae, -ārum, *f.*, Fidenae.
Vei-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Veii.
con·jung-o, -ere, ·junx-i, junct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join (together).
Mam = Mămerc-us, -i, *m.*, Mamercus.
Aemil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Aemilius.
capt-us, *see* capio (15).
ex·cīd-o, -ere, -i, ·cīs-um, *v.a.* 3, I destroy, I overthrow.

I. 20 (A).

Veientān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Veii, the Veientes.
mitt-o, -ere, mīs-i, miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send.
Furi-us, -i, *m.*, Furius.
Camill-us, -i, *m.*, Camillus.
diu, *adv.*, for a long time.
Falisc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Falisci.
com·mot-us, *see* com·moveo (2).
invĭdi-a, -ae, *f.*, envy, jealousy.
praed-a, -ae, *f.*, booty, spoil.
male, *adv.*, badly, unjustly.
dī·vīd-o, -ere, ·vīs-i, ·vīs-um, *v.a.* 3, I divide.
ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.
Gall-us, -i, *m.*, a Gaul.
Senŏn-es, -um, *m. pl.*, the Senones.
flum-en, -ĭnis, *n.*, a river.

Alli·a, -ae, *f.*, Allia.
oc·cup-o, *v.a.* 1, I seize.

I. 20 (B).

de·fend-o, -ere, ·fend-i, ·fens-um, *v.a.* 3, I defend.
făm-es, -is, *f.*, hunger.
labōr-o, *v.n.* 1, I am distressed, I suffer.
ac·cept-us, *see* accipio (I. 6).
aur-um, -i, *n.*, gold.
exsŭl-o, *v.n.* 1, I am an exile.
super·vĕn-io, -ire, ·vēn-i, ·vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I fall upon, I attack.
gravissĭme, *superl. adj.*, very severely (graviter).
d-o, -are, dĕd-i, dāt-um, *v.a.* 1, I offer, I give.
mīlĭt-āris, -āre, *adj.*, belonging to a soldier, military (miles).
sign-um, -i, *n.*, a standard.
re·vŏc-o, *v.a.* 1, I recall, I recover.
in·grĕd-ior, -i, ·gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I enter.
condĭt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a builder, a founder.

II. 1.

sexag-ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsimum, *num. adj.*, sixtieth.
mut-o, *v.a.* 1, I change.
cresc-o, -ere, crēv-i, crēt-um, *v.n.* 3, I grow, I increase.
septuaginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, seventy.
Aequ-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Aequi.
Sutrīn-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Sutrium, the Sutrini.
dē·lĕo, ·lere, ·lēv-i, ·lēt-um, *v.a.* 2, I destroy, I annihilate.
sĭmul, *adv.*, together, at the same time.

II. 2.

Praenestīn-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the people of Praeneste, the Praenestines.
per·sĕqu-or, -i, ·sequut-us *or* ·secut-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue.
Praenest-e, -is, *f.*, Praeneste.
ag·grĕd-ior, -i, ·gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I step *or* go, up to.
dēd-ĭtio, -itiōnis, *f.*, surrender.
triumph-us, -i, *m.*, a triumph.
de·cern-o, -ere, ·crēv-i, ·cret-um, *v.a.* 3, I decree, I order.

II. 3.

persevēr-o, *v.n.* 1, I continue.
aliquantum, *adv.*, somewhat, a little.
fi-o, -ĕri, fact-us sum, *pass. of* facio (I. 6).
quadrienn-ium, -ii. *n.*, a space of four years.
flu-o, -ere, flux-i, flux-um, *v.n.* 3, I flow, pass by.
prae·sūm-o, -ere, ·sumps-i, ·sumpt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take to myself.
trienn-ium, -ii, *n.*, a space of three years.
rursus, *adv.*, back, again.

II. 4.

Genuc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Genucius.
Servil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Servilius.
de·lat-us, *see* defero (I. 7).

II. 5.

adversus, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.
Itali-a, -ae, *f.*, Italy.
trans, *prep. gov. acc.*, beyond, across.
Ani-o, -ēnis, *m.*, the Anio.
fluv-ius, -ii, *m.*, a river (fluo, I flow).
con·sīd-o, -ere, ·sēd-i, ·sess-um, *v.a.* 3, I encamp.
Manl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manlius.
pro·vŏc-o, *v.a.* 1, I challenge.
singul-āris, -āre, *adj.*, single.
pro-grĕd-ior, -i, ·gressus sum, *v. dep.* 3, I advance, I proceed.
torqu-is (*or* -es), -is, *m. and f.*, a collar.
aur-eus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, golden (aurum, gold).
coll-um, -i, *n.*, a neck.
im·pōn-o, -ere, ·pŏs-ui, ·pŏsĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I put on.
Torquāt-us, -i, *m.*, Torquatus.
post-ĕrus, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, next: *pl. subst.*, post·ĕri, -ĕrōrum, *m.*, posterity.
cog·nom-en, -ĭnis, *n.*, a surname (cum, nomen).
fŭg-o, *v.a.* 1, I put to flight, I rout.
Sulpic-ius, -ii. *m.*, Sulpicius.
multo, *adv.*, by much, far, much.
Marc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Marcius.
duct-us, *see* duco (I. 7).

II. 6.

sub·act-us, *see* subigo (I. 7).
mil-es, -ĭtis, *c.*, a soldier, soldiery.
n·ol-o, **n·ol-le**, **n·olu-i**, *v.a. and n. irreg.*, I do not wish, I am unwilling (non, volo).
tantum, *adv.*, so greatly, only.
tīr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a recruit.
lect-us, *see* lego (I. 2).
lĕg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a legion.
mŏd-us, -i, *m.*, amount, number, manner.
ef·fĭc-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I accomplish, I complete.
parv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, little, small.
virt-us, -ūtis, *f.*, bravery (vir, a man).
adversum, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.
pro·fect-us, *see* proficiscor (I. 16).
of·fer-o, -re, **ob·tul-i**, **ob·lat-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I offer (ob, fero).
pro·ced-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go forward.
arm-o, *v.a.* 1, I arm.
corv-us, -i, *m.*, a raven.
dex-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, the right (hand).
bracch-ium, -ii, *n.*, the arm.
sĕd-eo, -ere, sēd-i, sess-um, *v.n.* 2, I sit, I settle.
com·mitt-o, -ere, ·mīs-i, ·miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I commence, I entrust.
āl-a, -ae, *f.*, a wing.
ungu-is, -is, *m.*, a nail, a claw.
ocŭl-us, -i, *m.*, an eye.
verbĕr-o, *v.a.* 1, I beat.
rectum, *adv.*, straight forward.
a·spic-io, -ere, ·spex-i, ·spect-um, *v.a.* 3, I look at, I behold.

inter·fĭc-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill.
solum, *adv.*, alone, only.
victōr-ia, -iae, *f.*, victory (vinco).
Corvīn-us, -i, *m.*, Corvinus.
dict-us, *see* dico (I. 12).
merĭt-um, -i, *n.*, a service.

II. 7.

neg-o, *v.a. and n.* 1, I deny, I refuse, I say 'no.'
sus·cept-us, *see* sus·cipio (I. 5).
per·dŏm-o, -are, -ui, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 1, I overcome, I subjugate (per, thoroughly; domo, I subdue).
statu-a, -ae, *f.*, a statue, an image.
Rostr-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, the Rostra.
posit-us, *see* pono (I. 8 A).
Alexandrī-a, -ae, *f.*, Alexandria.
Alexand-er, -ri, *m.*, Alexander.
Macĕd-o, -ŏnis, *m.*, a Macedonian.

II. 8.

pŏt-ens, -entis, *adj.*, powerful (*pres. part. of* possum).
cent-ēsĭmus, -ēsĭma, -ēsĭmum, *num. adj.*, hundredth.
Samn-ītes, -ītium, *m. pl.*, Samnites.
mĕd-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle.
Pic-ēnum, -ēni, *n.*, Picenum.
Apūli-a, -ae, *f.*, Apulia.
Papīr-ius, -ii, *m.*, Papirius.
Curs-or, -ōris, *m.*, Cursor.
red·eo, ·ire, ·īv-i *or* ·ĭ-i, ·ĭt-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go back, I return.
Maxim-us, -i, *m.* Maximus.
prae·cĭp-io, -ere, ·cēp-i, ·cept-um, *v.n.* 3, I order.
abs-ens, -entis, *adj.*, absent.
pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight.
occā-sio, -siōnis, *f.*, opportunity (ob, cado).
rĕ·pĕr-io, -ire, repper-i, -tum, *v.a.* 4, I find.
fēlīc-issime, *adv.*, most successfully (feliciter).
quod, *conj.*, because.
vĕt-o, -are, -ui, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 1, I forbid.
fav-or, -ōris, *m.*, a favouring, goodwill.

II. 9 (A).

Vetur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Veturius.
Postum-ius, -ii, *m.*, Postumius.
dē·dĕc-us, -ŏris, *n.*, dishonour.
jŭg-um, -i, *n.*, a yoke.
solv-o, -ere, -i, solut-um, *v.a.* 3, I unloose, I break, I pay (se, apart: luo, I loosen).
necess-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, necessity.
fact-us, *see* fio (II. 3).
cens-or, -ōris, *m.*, a censor.
ăqu-a, -ae, *f.*, water, an aqueduct.
Claud-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Claudian.
in·duc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring in.
vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.
App-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Appian.
stern-o, -ere, strav-i, strat-um, *v.a.* 3, I spread out, I level.

II. 9 (B).

dat-us, *see* do (I. 20 B).
Cornēl-ius, ii, *m.*, Cornelius.

Rufīn-us, -i, *m.*, Rufīnus.
M' = Man-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manius.
Cur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Curius.
Dentāt-us, -i, *m.*, Dentātus.
con·fic-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I finish, I kill.
novem, *indecl. num. adj.*, nine.
act-us, *see* ago (I. 2).
sus·tul-erunt, *see* tollo (I. 6).
intra, *prep. gov. acc.*, within, in the interior.
magis, *comp. adv.*, more, rather.
fătīg-o, *v.a.* 1, I weary, I harass.

II. 10.

inter·jĭc-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw between. *Pass.* I intervene (jacio).
alĭquot, *num. adj. indecl.*, some, several.
cop-ia, -iae, *f.*, plenty, *pl.*, forces, troops.
tend-o, -ere, tĕtend-i, tens-um *or* tent-um, *v.n.* 3, I go, I direct my steps.
Cn = Cnei-us, -i, *m.*, Cneius.
Dolabell-a, -ae, *m.*, Dolabella.

II. 11 (A).

Tarent-īni, -īnorum, *m. pl.*, the people of Tarentum, the Tarentines.
in·dīc-o, -ere, ·dix-i, ·dict-um, *v.a.* 3, I declare.
quia, *conj.*, because.
Pyrr-us, -i, *m.*, Pyrrus.
Epīr-us, -i, *f.*, Epirus.
posc-o, -ere, pŏposc-i, *v.a.* 3, I demand.
gen-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a family.
Achill-es, -is, *m.*, Achilles.
orīg-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, birth, descent (orior).
trah-o, -ere, trax-i, tract-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw, I derive, I protract.
trans·mar-īnus, -īna, -īnum, *adj.*, beyond sea (mare).
P = Publ-ius, -ii, *m.*, Publius.
Laevīn-us, -i, *m.*, Laevinus.
explorā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a scout.
jub-eo, -ere, juss-i, juss-um, *v.a.* 2, I order.
cas-trum, -tri, *n.*, a fort, *pl.*, a camp.
os·tend-o, -ere, -i, ·tens-um, *v.a.* 3, I show.
di·mitto, -ere, ·mīs-i, ·miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send away (*lit.* in different directions).
re·nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce.
quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

II. 11 (B).

elephant-us, -i, *m.*, an elephant.
ex·pavesc-o, -ere, ·pav-i, *v.a. incept.* 3, I dread (*lit.*, I begin to dread).
nox, noct-is, *f.*, night, darkness.
fī-nis, -nis, *m. and f.*, an end, *pl.*, borders, territories.
octingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, eight hundred.
tract-o, *v.a.* 1 (*frequent. of* traho), I draw out, I treat (*lit.*, I keep dragging about)
sepĕl-io, -ire, -īvi or -ĭ-i, ·sepult-um, *v.a.* 4, I bury.
ad·vers-us, -a, -um, *past. part. of* ad·vert-o, I turn toward.

vuln-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a wound.
trux, trŭc-is, *adj.*, fierce, wild.
vult-us, -ūs, *m.*, the countenance, look.
jac-eo, -ere, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I lie prostrate.
vĭd-eo, -ere, vīd-i, vīs-um, *v.a.* 2, I see. *Pass.*, I seem.
tul-isse, *see* fero (I. 11).
cael-um, -i, *n.*, the sky, the heavens.
vox, vōc-is, *f.*, the voice, language.
tal-is, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind.
con·ting-o, -ere, ·tĭg-i, ·tact-um, *v.n.* 3, I happen to, I befall (cum, tango, I touch).

II. 12 (A).

Lucān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Lucani.
Britti-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Brittii.
per·g-o, -ere, ·rex-i, ·rect-um, *v.n.* 3, I proceed, I go (per, rego).
fer-rum, -ri, *n.*, iron, a sword.
ign-is, -is, *m.*, fire.
vast-o, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I devastate.
popul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I lay waste.
terr-or, -ōris, *m.*, great fear, terror.
rĕd·ĭm-o, -ere, ·ēm-i, ·empt-um, *v.a.* 3, I buy back, I ransom (re, emo).
honōrĭfĭce, *adv.*, honourably.
prĕ-tium, -tii, *n.*, money, worth.

II. 12 (B).

Fabric-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fabricius.
sic, *adv.*, in this manner, so.
ad·mīr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I wonder at, I admire.
par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part, a share, *pl.*, a (political) party.
sollĭcĭt-o, *v.a.* 1, I move violently, I tempt.
con·temn-o, -ere, ·temps-i, ·tempt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hold in contempt, I despise.
quāre, *adv.*, why, wherefore (*abl. of* quis, *abl. of* res).
ad·mira-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, admiration, wonder.
tĕn-eo, -ere, -ui (*no supine*). *v.a.* 2, I hold, I have.
aequ-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, fair, just.
cond-itio, -itionis, *f.*, a condition, *pl.*, terms.
praecip-ŭus, -ŭa, -ŭum, *adj.*, principal, distinguished.
Cinĕ-as, -ae, *m.*, Cineas.
arm-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.
ob·tĭn-eo, -ere, -ui, ·tent-um, *v.a. and n.* 2, I hold, I obtain, I prevail.

II. 13.

dis·plĭc-eo, -ere, -ui, -ĭtum, *v.n.* 2, I displease, I am displeasing to (placeo).
re·mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I reply, I send word back.
in·fām-is, -e, *adj.*, infamous.
vĕt-us, -ĕris, *adj.*, old, former.
stăt-us, -ūs, *m.*, condition, state.
re·vert-or, -i, ·vers-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I return.
bīn-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj. distrib.*, two (each).
spŏl-ium, -ii, *n.*, spoil.

rĕ·fĕr-o, -re, ret·tŭl-i, ·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring *or* carry back.
quaer-o, -ere, quaesīv-i *or* quaes-ĭi, quaesīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I ask, I enquire.
quāl-is, -e, *adj.*, such as, of what kind.
com·pĕr-io, -ire, -i, -tum, *v.a.* 4, I find out, I ascertain.
scīlicet, *adv.*, namely.
illic, *adv.*, there.
re·lĭqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, the rest of (relinquo).
Graeci-a, -ae, *f.*, Greece.
Dec-ĭus, -ĭi, *m.*, Decius.
Mus, Mur-is, *m.*, Mus.
vulnĕr-o, *v.a.* 1, I wound.
caes-a, *see* caedo (I. 17).
Tarent-um, -i, *n.*, Tarentum.

II. 14 (A).

medĭc-us, -i, *m.*, a physician.
venēn-um, -i, *n.*, poison.
pol·lic-eor, -eri, ·lĭcĭt-us sum, *v. dep.* 2, I promise.
vinc-io, -ire, vinx-i, vinc-tum, *v.a.* 4, I bind fast.
re·dūc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead back, I bring back.
spond-eo, -ere, spopond-i, spons-um, *v.a.* 2, I pledge myself, I vow.
for, far-i, fat-us, *v. n. dep. and defect.* 1, I say, I speak.
dif·ficilius, *comp. adv.*, with more difficulty, less easily (facilis).
hones-tas, -tātis, *f.*, uprightness.
sol, sōl-is, *m.*, the sun.
cur-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a running, a course (curro, I run).
a·vert-o, -ere, -i, ·vers-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn away.

II. 14 (B).

Lentŭl-us, -i, *m.*, Lentulus.
consŭlāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the office of consul, consulship.
re·cess-it, *see* recedo (I. 10).
Arg-os, -i, *acc.* Arg-os, *n.*, Argos (*also* Arg-i, -ōrum, *m.*).

II. 15.

Licin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Licinius.
Canīn-a, -ae, *m.*, Canina.
quadringent·ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsimum, *num. adj.*, four hundredth.
Alexandrīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine.
Ptolĕmae-us, -i, *m.*, Ptolemy.
amic-itia, -itiae, *f.*, friendship.

II. 16.

Oguln-ius, -ii, *m.* Ogulnius.
Pict-or, -ōris, *m.*, Pictor.
Picent-es, -ĭum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Picenum, the Picentes.
in·sequ-or, -i, ·secūt-us or ·sequut-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow, I succeed.
Sempron-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sempronius.
Ap = Appius.
Arīmĭn-um, -i, *m.*, Ariminum.
Gall-ia, -iae, *f.*, Gaul.
Benevent-um, -i, *n.*, Beneventum.

Samn-ium, -ii, *n.*, Samnium.

II. 17.

M = Marcus.
Atil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Atilius.
Jul-ius, -ii, *m.*, Julius.
Lib-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Libo.
Sāllentīn-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Sallentines.
Brundisīn-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Brundisium, the Brundisini.

II. 18.

septuag-ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsimum, *num. adj.*, seventieth.
sept-imus, -ima, -imum, *num. adj.*, seventh.
cla-rus, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, renowned, famous.
extra, *prep. gov. acc.*, outside of, beyond.
mŏv-eo, -ere, **mōv**-i, **mot**-um, *v.a.* 2, I stir up, I excite.
in·vent-us, *see* invenio (I. 16).
nōnāginta, *num. adj. indecl.*, ninety.
nunquam, *adv.*, never.
Afr-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Africans.
Fulv-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fulvius.
Sicil-ia, -iae, *f.*, Sicily.
Hiĕr-o, -ōnis, *m.* Hiero.

II. 19.

Otacil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Otacilius.
Crass-us, -i, *m.*, Crassus.
gest-ae, *see* gero (I. 3).
Tauromĕnĭtān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Tauromenium, the Tauromenians.
Catĭnens-es, -ĭum, *m. pl.*, the people of Catana, the Catinenses.
praetĕrĕa, *adv.*, besides, moreover.
quinquaginta, *num. adj. indecl.*, fifty.
fĭd-es, -ēi, *f.*, faith, trust; in fidem accipere—to receive into trust, *i.e.*, alliance.
Sicŭl-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Sicily, the Sicilians.
păr-o, *v.a.* 1, I provide, I prepare.
nōbĭl-itas, -itātis, *f.*, nobility.
Syracusan-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Syracuse, the Syracusans.
im·pĕtr-o, *v.a.* 1, I obtain, I procure (by asking or entreating).
argent-um, -i, *n.*, silver, money.
talent-um, -i, *n.*, a talent.

II. 20.

Duil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Duilius.
Asĭn-a, -ae, *m.*, Asina.
nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.
rostr-ātus, -āta. -ātum, *adj.*, beaked (rostrum, a beak).
Liburn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Liburnian.
frau-s, **fraud**-is, *f.*, fraud.
de·cip-io, -ere, ·**cēp**-i, ·**cept**-um, *v.a.* 3, I catch, I deceive (de, capio).
Carthaginiens-is, -e, *adj.*, Carthaginian.
merg-o, -ere, **mers**-i, **mers**-um, *v.a.* 3, I immerse, I sink.

grat-ior, -ius (*gen.* -iōris), *comp. adj.*, more pleasing (gratus).
in·vict-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unconquered (in, vinco).
Aquil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Aquilius.
Flor-us, -i, *m.*, Florus.
Scip-io, -iōnis, *m.*, Scipio.
Corsĭc-a, -ae, *f.*, Corsica.
Sardin-ia, -iae, *f.*, Sardinia.
inde, *adv.*, thence.
ab·duc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·ductum, *v.a.* 3, I lead away.

II. 21 (A).

Vuls-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Vulso.
Regŭl-us, -i, *m.*, Regulus.
Afric-a, -ae, *f.*, Africa.
trans·fer-o, -re, ·tul-i, ·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry across.
Hamilc-ar, -ăris, *m.*, Hamilcar.
vict-us, *see* vinco (I. 2).
sexaginta. *num. adj. indecl.*, sixty.
a·mitt-o, -ere, ·mīs-i, -miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I lose.
Clypĕ-a, -ae, *f.*, Clypea.
Carthāg-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, Carthage.
castell-um, -i, *n.*, a fort.
re·măn-eo, -ere, ·mans-i, *v.n.* 2, I stay behind, I remain.

II. 21 (B).

in·stru-o, -ere, ·strux-i, ·struct um, *v.a.* 3, I draw up (in order).
dur-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
Lăcĕdaemŏni-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Lacedaemonians.
Xanthipp-us, -i, *m.*, Xanthippus.
pernĭcĭ-es, -ēi, *f.*, destruction.
rĕ·fŭg-io, -ere, ·fūg-i, ·fugĭtum, *v.a.* 3, I flee back, I escape (by flight).
quingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, five hundred.
imperāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a commander, general.
catēn-a, -ae, *f.*, a chain.
con·jic-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw (together) (cum, jacio).

II. 22.

Paul-us, -i, *m.*, Paulus.
Nobili-or, -ōris, *m.*, Nobilior.
class-is, -is, *f.*, a fleet.
nav-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, naval.
de·merg-o, -ere, ·mers-i, ·mersum, *v.a.* 3, I sink.
pugnāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a fighter, a combatant.
quindecim, *num. adj. indecl.*, fifteen.
aut...aut, *conj.*, either...or.
dīt-o, *v.a.* 1, I make rich, I enrich.
tunc, *adv.*, then.
diūtĭus, *comp. adv.*, longer (diu).
ex·spect-o, *v.n.* 1, I wait.
vict-rix, -rīcis, *adj.*, victorious.
circa, *prep. gov. acc.*, around.
naufrag-ium, -ii, *n.*, shipwreck (navis, frango).
pat-ior, -i, pass-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I suffer.
tant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great.
quadringent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, four hundred.
serv-o, *v.a.* 1, I save, I preserve.

marĭtĭm-us, -a, -um, *adj.* of *or* belonging to the sea, sea-.
aud-io, *v.a.* 4, I hear.
anĭm-us, -i, *m.*, mind, courage, spirit.
in·fring-o, -ere, ·frēg-i, ·fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break, I crush.

II. 23.

Caep-io, -iōnis, *m.*, Caepio.
Blaes-us, -i, *m.*, Blaesus.
pass-us, *see* patior (II. 22).
con·tinu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, successive (cum, teneo).
de·crev-it. *see* decerno (II. 2).
prae·sid-ium, -ii, *n.*, protection, defence.
salv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, saved.

II. 24.

Caecil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Caecilius.
Metell-us, -i, *m.*, Metellus.
Placĭd-us, -i, *m.*, Placidus.
sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.
err-o, *v.n.* 1, I wander.
Numĭd-ae, -ārum, *m.*, the Numidians.
de·duc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead away.
pomp-a, -ae, *f.*, ceremony.
it-er, -inĕris, *n.*, a journey.
mal-um, -i, *n.*, a misfortune.
per·muta-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, an exchange.

II. 25.

nĭ·hil (*contracted* nil), *n. indecl.*, nothing.
dē·sĭn-o, -ere, ·sīv-i *or* ·sĭ-i, ·sĭt-um, *v.n.* 3, I leave off, I cease.
com·plex-us, -ūs, *m.*, an embrace.
suad-eo, -ere, suas-i, suas-um, *v.n.* 2, I advise.
Poen-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Carthaginians.
frang-o, -ere, frēg-i, fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break, I weaken.
tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.
cas-us, -ūs, *m.*, a falling, an accident (cado).
sp-es, -ĕi, *f.*, hope.
sĕn-ex, -is (*Acc.*, sĕn-em). *adj.*, old. *Subst.*, an old man *or* woman.
pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, *pl.*, few.
mans-urus, *see* maneo (I. 9).
serv-io, *v.n.* 4, I am a slave.
re·gress-us, *see* regredior (I. 18).
supplĭc-ium, -ii, *n.*, punishment, torture.
ex·sting-uo, -uere, ·stinx-i, ·stinct-um, *v.a.* 3, I put out entirely, I kill.

II. 26.

Pulc-er, -ri, *m.*, Pulcer.
auspic-ium, -ii, *n.*, augury, auspices.
cēter, -a, -um, *adj.*, the other (rare in sing.).
lĭt-us, -ŏris, *n.*, the shore.

II. 27 (A).

Lutat-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lutatius.
Catŭl-us, -i, *m.*, Catulus.
A = Aul-us, -i, *m.*, Aulus.
Albīn-us, -i, *m*, Albīnus.
aeg-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, sick, ill.

a·scend-o, -ere, ·scend-i, ·scens-um, *v.n.* 3, I ascend (ad, scando, I climb).
super-ior, -ius, *comp. adv.*, higher, former (superus).
Lilybae-um, -i, *n.*, Lilybaeum.
tre·decim, *indecl. num. adj.*, thirteen.
red·ig-o, -ere, ·eg-i, ·act-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring back (re, ago).

II. 27 (B).

dŭŏ·dĕcim, *indecl. num. adj.*, twelve.
VI. = sext-um.
Id-ūs, -ŭum, *f. pl.*, the Ides.
Mart-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, of or belonging to March.
trĭb-ŭo, -uere, -ŭi, -ūtum, *v.a.* 3, I give, I yield.
lĭc-et, -ere, -uit *or* -ĭtum est, *v.n. impers.* 2. It is permitted, it is lawful.
public-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, public.
custodi-a, -ae, *f.*, custody, keeping, a prison.
fisc-us, -i, *m.*, the treasury, the exchequer.

II. 28.

in·tul-erunt, *see* infero (I. 11).
opulent-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, wealthy, rich.
quondam, *adv.*, at one time, formerly.
trans·ĭg-o, -ere, ·ēg-i, ·act-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring to an end, I finish.
con·cēd-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.a.* 3, I grant, I concede.
mĕdĭĕt-as, -ātis, *f.*, a half, a moiety.

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